

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

ABOUT the last Ministry all was dim, vague, and uncertain. We had magniloquence of promise, and impossibility of performance—the vaunting conjuror—the inexorable bottle—the grinning audience. It and its measures “loomed,” but neither itself nor its measures ever took a satisfactory and palpable shape. With the present Ministry the case is very different: all is fair, clear, and above board. Nothing looms; nothing is left to bucolic imagination to play with, or to civic common sense to be puzzled over. It has taken office in order to get through the national business; and it has taken the earliest befitting opportunity to explain what business is in its estimation the most pressing, and the manner in which it proposes to deal with the various questions before it—some of which do, and some of which do not, admit of postponement.

Taking these measures in the order in which they were ranged by Lord John Russell, the mouthpiece of the Administration in the House of Commons, we find that no further increase of men for the army, navy, or ordnance will be demanded; that the increase voted before the Christmas holidays is considered sufficient; and that although the estimates for military and naval purposes for the year 1853, will considerably exceed those for 1852; Great Britain will be put on the defensive, and fully prepared for all chances and contingencies, at a much less cost than might have been anticipated. The militia, instead of being an unpopular, is already a popular force; the artillery, that great arm of the service, has been, or will speedily be, rendered as effective as any artillery in the world; the marine force, of which the value to a country like Great Britain can scarcely be over-estimated, will be placed on the highest scale of efficiency; and the naval forces—men and ships—will be quietly

made as worthy of the Great Britain of 1853 as the men and ships of 1806 were of the Great Britain of that epoch. so that, if necessity arise, the countrymen of Nelson will have no reason to dread that the naval glory of their empire has become a tradition of the past, instead of a living and fruitful reality. The serene, strong man, whom it is dangerous to assault, may go through the world quietly. A nation, strong, and known to be so by all the nations that surround her, is in the same happy predicament; and the peaceful intentions avowed by the French Emperor in his speech to the Senate, and to be supported by the immediate reduction of the French military forces to the extent of 20,000 men, may have a more intimate relation to the “preparedness” of the Government and the people of this country than the innocent lambs of Mr. Cobden’s fold are prepared to admit, or to imagine.

The interests of our great, though yet imperfectly developed, empire in America will receive the immediate attention of the Government. A bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy reserves of that province was introduced by Mr. Peel, on Tuesday night. Some legislation on the subject is urgently called for, unless we are prepared to alienate the affections, if not the allegiance, of the Canadians. Upon this subject public opinion will have full opportunity to declare itself hereafter. In the meantime, it will be as satisfactory to Canada as to the rest of our colonies to know that the right of local self-government is to be so solemnly recognised.

There was one portion of the abortive Budget of Mr. Disraeli that had the merit of justice and common sense, although it pleased Mr. Rigby in the *Quarterly Review*, to deny it both. We mean the portion relative to the light dues, pilotage, and other matters affecting the shipping interest. The new Ministry have resolved to take up this question, and have left it in the competent hands of the President of the Board of Trade.

The disabilities affecting the admission of the Jews to Parliament form a question that no Ministry, honoured and strengthened by the presence of Lord John Russell in its councils, can consistently or prudently neglect. To that question the leader of the House of Commons is pledged. The House of Commons itself, whose constitution and privileges are more immediately involved in it, has more than once decided in favour of the admission of Jews. It has decided that, if Jews may be jurors, electors, aldermen, Lords Mayor, sheriffs, and county magistrates, there is no reason why they should not be members of Parliament. The House of Lords has denied the claim as often as the House of Commons has affirmed it. The support of so Conservative, so cautious, so highly-respected, and so influential a statesman as the Earl of Aberdeen will, possibly—when the question is again affirmed by the Commons, as it is certain to be—induce the Peers to reconsider, and to settle it as the voice of the country demands.

After the estimates and the Budget shall have been voted, Lord John Russell has promised to introduce a question, with the advocacy of which his whole life and career are identified—the great, the crying, the imperative question of the education of the people. The Government does not pledge itself to do much in this cause. Unfortunately, the difficulties are many and grievous. The religious element is so important, and in the state of the public mind upon religious questions so formidable for any Minister either to confront, to parley with, or to ignore, that the warmest and most sanguine friends of education cannot hope that anything very great or very effectual will be done. But the wedge is already in its destined place; and if Lord John Russell do but drive it in a little further, he will deserve well of the present, and of a future generation.

Scarcely less important than the question of education—which is, in its essence, the preventive of crime and the stoppage of the cultivation of criminals—is the question of transportation and of



GRAND STATE BALL AT THE PALACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



secondary punishments in general. It is the first duty of a great nation to prevent its young children from becoming criminals. If it neglect this duty, its next is to manage and to reform the criminals, whom, to some extent, it has been the means of fostering, either by its neglect, or by some inherent vice in its laws or in its civilisation. We are glad to see that the clumsy, ineffectual, and unjust system of transportation is to be abolished, as far as regards Australia. We trust, however, that the Government will not stop at this reform; that it will see the injustice of burdening our other colonies with our criminals; and that, like a good and wise parent, it will not impose upon strangers the duty of looking after its bad children. The Lord Chancellor has already announced that he is preparing a codification of the criminal law. This is a great undertaking; and if, in addition to this, the Aberdeen Administration shall carry or introduce a measure for the utter abolition of transportation, for the due punishment or reformation of criminals, so that neither punishment nor reformation shall operate as an injustice upon the destitute or suffering classes who are not criminals, they will do sufficient, even without other measures of reform, to be entitled to the gratitude of the country.

Reforms in the administration of the law are not to be lost sight of. The example set by the Russell Administration, and followed with praiseworthy effort by the Administration of Lord Derby, will still be operative upon the strictly Liberal, yet strictly Conservative Government of Lord Aberdeen. Common law, equity, and ecclesiastical courts law—very different from, and often opposed to, both—will all receive attention. The last will not come before Parliament so speedily as the first two, because the Government will await the report of the commission which has been appointed to take evidence on the subject, before proceeding to legislate upon it.

It would be a strange Ministry and a strange Parliament, if Ireland and its grievances were not included in the programme of the Session. Ireland will vindicate its right as heretofore. It will stand upon the dignity of its misery, and its claims will be allowed as far as practicable. A further amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in that portion of the empire, and a bill with respect to ministers' money, are the subjects selected by Government for parliamentary consideration this year. They will, no doubt, receive it.

Such are the measures which the Government is proposed to carry through during the present Session, with the exception of the Irish bill for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant, and others, which await the report of a committee before legislation will be attempted. The only other great object is the Budget—of that it is, of course, premature to speak. The Government itself does not, in all probability, yet know what it will propose. The country will await the result with confidence in the sound sense of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; but with a steady determination, nevertheless, to weigh the Government in the fiscal balance, and to test its usefulness by its financial ability.

One subject of interest to large masses of the people has been postponed until the year 1854. Lord John Russell is pledged to introduce a measure of Parliamentary Reform. The country is well inclined to wait for it. There is no very urgent demand or necessity for it. The people are not so theoretical as they were before the year 1848. It is true that many persons who ought to have a vote in the election of members of Parliament have no vote; but those persons are free, which is more than can be said for the citizens of a neighbouring state, which possesses universal suffrage, with the ballot in addition. It is not only the rich who know and who are grateful for this, but the poor. We believe, therefore, that the postponement of the Parliamentary Reform question will excite no very vehement regret in any quarter, and that generally it will be received with more satisfaction and acquiescence than with the opposite feelings.

#### GRAND STATE BALL AT THE LUXEMBOURG.

The grand ball given by the French Senate to the Emperor and Empress, on the night of the 7th inst., was more than mere festive compliment—it was raised to the dignity of an historical scene, by being the first occasion on which the young Empress appeared since her marriage before the assembled rank, fashion, and wealth of the capital. The Palace of the Luxembourg was for the occasion transformed into a vast series of *salons de fête*, brilliant with light, flowers, hangings, gilding, and decorations. A large gallery, formed by the old Salle du Trône, the former Chamber of Peers, and another large room, was made into a vast ball-room fitted up with consummate taste. Huge mirrors were placed in the recesses of each window; whilst other glasses, encompassed with garlands of flowers, were placed along the walls at both sides. In the centre of this ball-room was erected a fountain, decorated with flowers and shrubs, and having a deep edging of roses all round it, which produced a most happy effect. During the whole night, the waters, springing up from innumerable jets, sparkled in the blaze of light, and added a most pleasing variety to the scene. Magnificent lustres were suspended from the ceiling, and down both sides of the gallery, besides a vast number of wax-tapers being placed at various points in lofty girandoles. At the end of the gallery was raised an estrade, on which were placed two chairs of state for their Majesties. The erection was surmounted by a dome, supported by six gilt caryatides, made by Chaudet for the throne of Napoleon I. Draperies of crimson velvet, sprinkled over with bees, hung on both sides. Two columns, surmounted with gilt eagles with outstretched wings rose on the right, and as many on the left, and splendid silver vases served as the ornament to the steps leading to the estrade. Eagles were also embroidered in gold on the chairs of state.

At ten o'clock the Emperor and Empress, after having had a reception of the Diplomatic Corps, left the Tuileries, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. On the arrival of the cortege, at the Luxembourg, their Majesties were received at the grand entrance by the President of the Senate, the Vice-Presidents, the members of the bureau and the Grand Referendary; whilst behind, along the hall, and up the stairs, were ranged the senators. Every member of the Senate was in succession presented to the Empress. Their Majesties were then conducted in state, preceded or followed by the great officers of the Crown, to the Grand Gallery, where the chairs of state had been placed for them. Prince Jérôme Napoleon, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde had already arrived, and took their places near their Majesties. Prince Lucien Bonaparte and the Princess Camerata were also present, as were the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, all the senators, &c. The Empress was dressed in white satin, trimmed with fringed ribbons. She wore a magnificent pearl necklace, and had violets in her hair. The eagerness of the ladies to behold her was extraordinary, and amidst so many women remarkable for beauty she undoubtedly shone forth pre-eminently. She seemed in excellent spirits, and her cheek, in place of being pale, as was observed at the ceremony of her marriage at Notre Dame, had the clear bright colour of perfect health. In a few minutes after the entrance of the Imperial pair, the Emperor descended from the estrade to open the ball. It was not without difficulty that sufficient space could be procured to allow the quadrille to be formed. The Emperor danced with Madame Troplong, the Empress dancing with Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Vice-President of the Senate. Their Majesties then went arm in arm through the rooms, and at half-past eleven proceeded to the Imperial supper-room, where their Majesties presided at a table set out for two hundred ladies, all admitted by special ticket. At half-past twelve the Emperor and the Empress withdrew, but the great majority remained later, and dancing was kept up with great spirit, to the sound of Strauss's enlivening band, until late in the morning. A tolerable sprinkling of English uniforms were present, but they chiefly belonged to the militia.

For the first time all the male portion of the guests were attired only in Court dresses, uniforms, or official costumes. It is calculated that in the course of the night not less than 5000 persons were present. Even before their Majesties arrived the rooms were exceedingly crowded; but the crowd at last became so dense, that it was almost impossible to move, and the heat became quite oppressive.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The speech of the Emperor, at the opening of the Senate, promises peace in the most unequivocal terms; and the disavowal in the *Moniteur* of the "Lettres Franques," though somewhat tardy, tends to the same conclusion. *Tant mieux*; but we strongly suspect that if this demonstration be sincere at present (which the reduction of the army, much more than the declaration, would lead us to credit) it is that the ideas of the Government have very recently undergone a considerable modification. We will not say whether the active measures of defence on the part of England have had any thing to do with this modification; but we do not consider them altogether foreign to it. With regard to the rest of his ideas and intentions, Louis Napoleon troubles his auditors as little as may be, and contents himself with some contemptuous allusions to the partisans of liberty, of whom and of which he disposes very summarily.

Madame de Maintenon said there was nothing so difficult as to amuse a person who was no longer amiable. Granted. But the next most difficult point is to amuse without possessing the materials for so doing; and this is, alas! dear readers, *à-peu près* our case at present. There is literally nothing going on; in vain we stretch our ears in your service; in vain we consult all the gossips of our acquaintance (in our position of *feuilletoniste*, we are obliged to cultivate the genus, to which we have, personally, rather an objection); the result is *nil*. To be sure we get a few bits of scandal—that thrives in soil which can produce nothing else, and, like perfumers' and apothecaries' mixtures, stands all climates; but it suits not all tastes, and pleases only the most vitiated, most vitiated, so for *yours* it can have no charms.

It is bitterly cold—not the brisk, bracing, frosty cold which freshens the blood and gives tone to the whole system; but that raw, gloomy, sulky, dirty, foggy, east-windy cold, which the French call *un froid noir*, which creeps into your very marrow, in-doors and out, and makes your eyes and nose red, leaving the rest of your face of a livid purple, or of a sallow paleness. A grey fog hangs between you and the sky, and closes up the vista of every street; not dense and yellow like our worst London fogs, but a second-class fog like our common ones—quite enough to make us wonder at the cool assurance with which Parisians abuse ours, and assert that *here* such a state of atmosphere is unknown. This reminds us of an anecdote—a true one—related by an Englishman, who, arriving for the first time in France with the firm conviction that the sun shone there every hour of the three hundred and sixty-five days, encountered, some time after quitting Calais in a diligence, a fog so thick, that the conductor, wholly incapable of directing his horses, was compelled to descend and walk at their head. "I thought," said our innocent traveller, who had followed his example, "that you had no fogs in France." "C'est vrai," replied the Jehu, with imperturbable aplomb, "we have none of our own; this comes from England!" The fact is, fogs here are less frequent than in London, and the tint is different; but we have seen as dense ones as we ever witnessed there; and maintain, that though here the summer climate is decidedly superior to our own, the winter is not one whit better.

The new style of male costumes seems likely to produce a revolution in male physiognomy; and the hirsute visages, which of late years have become the almost distinguishing mark of a Frenchman, will probably have to give way before the invasion of velvet coats, *colottes courtes*, and lace ruffles. Fancy a black beard descending on the filmy folds of a *jacket de point d'Alençon*! No doubt there will yet be mighty struggles: many a man who has succeeded for years in passing for a *beau garçon* by the aid of a well-trimmed moustache; many a one who has concealed his natural uncomeliness by planting out the ugly country; will revolt at the notion of displaying the naked truth, and will resist, as long as possible, the evidence of the ridiculous contrast. But it must at last be too glaring, and either the Tuileries or the beard must be resigned.

We promised our readers that they should have this week an account of the great theatrical event of the day—the appearance of Madame Emile de Girardin's comedy, "*Lady Tartuffe*," for which occasion boxes had been engaged three months back. On Thursday evening, accordingly, the Théâtre Français was crowded to excess: stalls rose to three and four times their usual value; the mention of boxes was scouted by those who had them to let, and the worst places were paid the prices of the best. The plot of the piece may be given in a few words; but the analysis of the characters—more especially of that of the heroine—becomes a much more delicate and complicated matter, and which no description can adequately render.

Mlle. Virginie de Blossac (*Lady Tartuffe*) is a woman, young, beautiful, passionate, interested, ambitious, gifted with extraordinary powers of dissimulation, perception of character, an unscrupulous determination to use any means of furthering at once her passions and her interests that may present themselves, joined to a grace and fascination so fatally alluring, that, even when unmasked, she ceases not wholly to be seductive. Unmarried, she passes for a young widow; and, while her interest and ambition urge her to leave no means untried to win the hand and fortune of the gouty *Maréchal d'Estigny*, her heart—for this syren has a heart, such as it is—aspires to seek a return of the passionate affection that for years has burned in her bosom (not, however, to the exclusion of certain distractions) for *Hector de Rennaville*, who is engaged to *Jeanne de Clairmont*, the sweetest little rose-bud that ever bloomed in the garden of innocence. To ruin *Jeanne* in the eyes of her lover and of the world is the amiable device that occurs to our heroine; and an unfortunate circumstance which presents itself so aids her scheme, that for a moment *Jeanne's* own mother—all, all but *Hector*—doubt her stainless purity. An explanation, however, clears up every suspicion: *Hector*, resolved to be revenged, lays a trap for the fascinating monster, into which, blinded by her passion, and forgetful of her prudence, she falls, and stands exposed in her true character.

The plot is unquestionably somewhat meagre for a five act comedy; some of the situations are weak. There are certain *longueurs*; and we could have wished that the Censor, while correcting the political passages, had cut out certain phrases decidedly objectionable on the score of morality; but these defects apart, the piece is one containing remarkable merit. The character of *Virginie de Blossac* is too complicated, too finely drawn, too much the result of close study to be generally comprehended, or fairly judged. Some will be fascinated by her serpent graces, others revolted by her diabolical wickedness; she will have as many admirers and haters as Becky Sharp, to whom she bears a striking resemblance in many points, though in one, strength of passion, she is wholly dissimilar.

Mlle. Rachel played the part to the life: grave, saintly, prudish, reserved in the beginning; diabolically, fatally attractive when, unsuspecting of danger, she believes she has succeeded in winning *Hector*; self-possessed, insolently calm, haughtily assured, retreating like a lioness at bay—which, even though forced to her last retreat, awes her captors—when detected; she never for a moment wavered or weakened in the performance of one of the most trying parts ever confided to the genius of an actress. But her triumph, signal as it was, did not the least eclipse the success of the *débütante*, child though she be, who performed the part of *Jeanne*. Mademoiselle Dubois, at the age of fifteen, took, on her first appearance, the place of *première ingénue* of the Théâtre Français, by the infantine grace, the virginal freshness, the naïve innocence of her acting. Through all the dark plots and infernal contrivances of *Lady Tartuffe*, the little sylph comes and goes, smiling and singing, loving and beloved, like a little bird fluttering among the lined twigs which are spread to entrap it, but from the contact of which some kindly wood-spirit guards its light wings.

The success, though great, was not wholly unmixed—the extreme brilliancy of the dialogue not always concealing the *longueurs*, and the faults occasionally coming to the surface. The merits of the piece are, however, so unquestionable, that, even if it fail of obtaining a very large share of general popularity, it cannot fail fully to sustain the literary reputation of its gifted authoress.

#### OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

The opening of the Legislative bodies took place on Monday, in the Palace of the Tuileries. The ceremony took place in the same apartment—the Salle des *Maréchaux*—where the Chambers were opened in February last, and with the same formalities as on that occasion. The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress. The speech of the Emperor is as follows:—

Senators and Deputies.—A year since I called you together in this place to inaugurate the Constitution promulgated in virtue of the powers which the people had conferred on me. Since that period calm has not been disturbed. The law, in resuming its sway, has allowed the return to their homes of the majority of the men who were made the

subject of necessary severity. The riches of the nation have increased to such a point, that that portion of our floating capital the value of which can be estimated, amounts to about two milliards. The activity of labour develops itself in every branch of industry. The same progress is being realised in Africa, where our army has just distinguished itself by heroic successes. The form of the Government has been changed, without any shock, by the free suffrages of the people. Great works have been undertaken without the creation of any new tax, and without a loan. Peace has been maintained without weakness. All the Powers have recognised the new Government. France has now institutions which can defend themselves, and the stability of which do not depend on the life of one man.

These results have not cost great efforts, because they were in the minds and for the interest of all. To those who would doubt their importance, I will reply that scarcely fourteen months ago France was delivered up to the hazards of anarchy. To those who may regret that a wider field has not been given to liberty, I will reply, that liberty has never aided in founding a durable political edifice; it crowns it when it has been consolidated by time. Let us, besides, not forget that, though the immense majority of the country has confidence in the present and faith in the future; there still remain incorrigible individuals, who, forgetful of their own experience, of their past terrors, and of their disappointments, obstinately persist in paying no attention to the national will, deny the reality of facts, and call for tempests, in which they would be the first to be swallowed up. These occult proceedings of the different parties serve no purpose but to show their weakness; and the Government, instead of being disturbed at them, only thinks of governing France and tranquillising Europe. For this double object it has the firm determination to diminish expenses and armament, and to devote to useful purposes all the resources of the country, to keep up with good faith international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses her formal intention to remain at peace it may be believed, for she is strong enough not to deceive any one.

You will see, Gentlemen, by the budget which will be presented to you, that our financial position has never been better for the last twenty years, and that the public revenue has increased beyond all previous. Nevertheless, the effective force of the army, already reduced by 30,000 men in the course of the last year, is about to be immediately reduced 20,000 more.

The majority of the laws which will be presented to you will not go beyond necessary exigencies, and that is the most favourable indication of our situation. The people are happy when Government do not find it necessary to resort to extraordinary measures.

Let us, therefore, thank Providence for the visible protection that it has accorded to our efforts; let us persevere in this course of firmness and moderation, which re-assures without irritating, which leads to good with out violence, and so prevents all reaction. Let us always reckon on God and ourselves, as on the mutual support which we owe to ourselves, and let us be proud to see in so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous at home, and honoured abroad.

After the delivery of the Emperor's speech, Prince Jérôme and a great number of the members of the Senate and Legislative Corps took the oath of fidelity.

The President announced that he had received from M. Bouhier a letter, conceived in terms so improper, that he considered it his duty to abstain from reading it in public. "M. Bouhier," he said, "is free to give in his resignation, but it is not permitted that he should protest against the will of the nation and the Constitution." M. Bouhier exclaimed against the interpretation ascribed to his words; but the President ordered him to be silent, and declared that if during the next fifteen days he had not taken the oath required by the Constitution he should be considered as having resigned.

The Senate sat on Tuesday under the presidency of M. Troplong, who addressed to it an eloquent speech, in which he enumerated the great and numerous benefits resulting from the establishment of the Empire.

The sensation produced by the speech of the Emperor was favourable, but the slight effect that it produced at the Bourse had already in some degree subsided. The pacific assurances given by the Emperor obtain credit; but there is a large party in Paris who believe that it will not be easy to maintain peace for a very long time, and very little confidence is placed in the financial statements of the Government. The Bourse was more animated on Wednesday. The explanations given by Ministers in the British Houses of Parliament on Monday night were regarded as a pledge of peace by the speculators, and a considerable rise took place in the value of public securities.

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to the Generals in command of divisions on the carrying out of the new reduction of 20,000 men in the army. The reduction is to take place in the army of Algeria and of Italy.

The Count de Haussenville (son-in-law of the Duke de Broglie) has been taken into custody, but since released, for an expression disrespectful to the Emperor.

The speech of Sir C. Wood at Halifax does not seem to have offended the French press and people so much as it scandalised the right hon. gentleman's late colleague and friend, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The *Journal des Débats* says:—"The incident which had been got up out of a phrase in a speech addressed by Sir Charles Wood to the electors of Halifax, has been set at rest, to the great satisfaction of all sensible persons. It has not produced the slightest scandal—contrary to the hopes of Mr. Disraeli. *Au fond*, it was nothing but a petty manoeuvre of Opposition; and, after a few dignified words from Lord John Russell, the whole of this wretched affair fell to the ground (*est tombée dans l'eau*), and the House passed on to another 'interpellation.' The 'interpellation' here referred to is that of Mr. Cobden on the letter of Lord Mount-Edgumbe; and the few words uttered by Lord John Russell 'will,' according to the *Débats*, 'be accepted everywhere as a new guarantee for the maintenance of peace.' The *Moniteur* publishes the explanatory letter of Sir C. Wood, which there is every reason to believe was furnished in manuscript to the French Government.

M. Billot, author of the "*Lettres Franques*," has written a letter to the *Constitutionnel* declaring that he does not desire a European war, but merely a war with England, "the enemy of France, the enemy of Europe, the enemy of the universe." M. Billot recommends an alliance with the other powers of Europe against England, to avenge Waterloo and tear up the treaties of 1815. The *Constitutionnel* ridicules the idea of these powers allying themselves to France against England, and asks whether it is probable that, if the French were to go to London, or attempt to go there, Austria, Prussia, and Russia would remain quiet spectators of the fray. They would, on the contrary, says the *Constitutionnel*, make a common cause with England against France, and there would be a general war in Europe, the issue of which no man can foresee.

#### THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

We are still without full and circumstantial details of the late insurrection; but so far as the facts are known they may be embodied in the following narrative:—About three weeks since, Mazzini left London for one of the Swiss cantons. His fellow triumvir, Saffi, appears to have joined him there; and to have concerted with the Lombard chiefs the time and points of insurrection. We learn, from diverse sources, that in the opinion of the illustrious exile, March the 23rd, the anniversary of the fatal battle of Novarra, was the earliest day on which the signal should be given; that others, better acquainted with the feelings of the people, declared it impossible so long to restrain them; and that, therefore, Sunday, the 6th inst., the last day of the Carnival, was fixed upon. On the 4th, however, the Austrian officials made so many arrests in Milan as to excite apprehension that all was known, and no less than 200 persons precipitately fled across the Piedmontese frontier. Nevertheless, on the appointed day, the desperate attempt was made. A company of young men, armed with sword-sticks and poignards—the only weapons which Austrian rigour has left to its Lombardian subjects—we are informed, sallied forth in the evening, threw themselves upon sentries and patrols, filled the streets with an excited populace by their cries, pressed upon the guard-house, and were only narrowly prevented seizing the citadel. Simultaneously with this attack upon the citadel, an assault was made upon the viceregal palace, in another quarter of the town; but the guard seems to have been prepared, for we are told that "the rebels were received with a brisk fusillade, and retired in disorder." It appears that the garrison were then ordered to clear the streets, and executed the order with little difficulty. Official accounts represent that the citizens showed no sympathy with the insurgents, and took no part in the struggle—that tranquillity was restored before nightfall—and the leading insurgents hanged or shot on the morrow. But against this representation, we must balance the statement that Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian garrison sided with the people, in obedience to Kossuth's proclamation (since, however, declared to be a forgery); that the address of the Italian National Committee was placarded on the walls; that fighting was renewed on the 7th; and that, on the evening of the 8th, some half-dozen soldiers were killed or wounded. To this counter-statement should be added the facts, that the gates of the city continued closed, "a vigorous realization of the state of siege" proclaimed, a



cordon of troops drawn around Milan, and railway communication with the frontier States suspended.

At Monza, a town six leagues distant from Milan, there is reported to have been also a brief but desperate and unavailing attempt upon the garrison.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 11th, says:—

Yesterday, four other individuals, convicted of participation in the *enquete* of the 6th, one of whom was armed with an iron-shod bludgeon and the three others with knives, were sentenced to death and executed. Public tranquillity continues to prevail, both at Milan and in the provinces. The four culprits above-mentioned were a tavern-keeper, a professor of gymnastics, and two journeymen carpenters. They were all hanged.

The *Opinione* quotes the following, dated Milan, 11th:—

Milan offers the same aspect as on Good Friday. No bell is allowed to toll except the hand-bell of the Sacristans, at the *Sanctus*, and at the *Elevation* of the Host. A dead silence pervades the city, which is only disturbed by the challenges of the sentries. Many persons are daily thrown into prison. Troops have been lodged in the palace of the Duchess Visconti. The most rigorous orders have been reached from Verona and Vienna. The presence of General Benedek sufficiently explains the intentions of the Austrian Government towards us.

It appears that the insurrection must have been much more serious than was admitted by the Austrians, as the troops are said to have bivouacked outside the walls. It seems that seventeen of the ring-leaders at Milan were hanged at the castle, with their faces towards the city, the morning after the atrocities were committed. The same authority speaks of the rioters as Swiss refugees.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Marshal Radetzky to the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—

In the evening of the 6th a gang of malefactors, armed with daggers, attacked isolated officers and soldiers with murderous intent, killing ten, and, more or less dangerously, wounding fifty-four. (By telegraphic despatch from Milan we learn that nine privates and three officers were killed.) Filled with the deepest disgust at that most abominable of crimes, "hired assassination," I am necessitated to employ severe measures against the city of Milan, and therefore ordain:—

1. The city is to be placed in the most rigorous state of siege, which, with all its consequences, will be maintained with the very greatest severity.

2. All suspicious strangers to be dismissed from the city.

3. The city of Milan has to provide for the maintenance of the wounded as long as they live, as also for the families of the killed.

4. Until the ring-leaders and instigators of the crime which has been committed are delivered up, the city of Milan will have to pay the extraordinary expenses attendant on the unusual exertions of the garrison; from this contribution, however, such individuals as are notoriously attached to the Government—whatever class of society they may belong to—are exempt.

5. According to the result of the inquiries which are being made, a deserved punishment will be inflicted on the city of Milan, or a contribution raised.

6. To calm the fears of the public, it is made known that no disorder has taken place in any other part of the kingdom.

Verona, Feb. 9, 1853.

A letter from Florence of the 10th, announces that some rioting had taken place at Orvieto, in the Roman dominions. It appears that an individual was stabbed, that stones were thrown into the windows of a church, that menaces were uttered against the authorities and several inhabitants known to profess Conservative opinions.

Although the revolutionary movement was pretty much confined to Milan, it can hardly be supposed that the year 1853 will be brought to a close without further disturbances. Hungary is full of the emissaries of the democratic party.

#### SPAIN.

The result of nearly all the elections is known. The combined oppositions have not been able to return more than 70 or 75 members. The Ministerial majority will consequently be considerable. Among the important personages who lost their election were MM. Olozaga, Escosura, Pacheco Moyana, Nocedal, &c. The Opposition, on the other hand, have gained some names, such as MM. Mon, Pidal, Cortina, Seijas Lozano, Rios Rosas, &c.

It was not yet known whether the Queen would open the Session of the Cortes in person.

Cabinet Councils were frequently held. The projected reform of the Constitution was one of the most arduous and interesting questions with which the Cabinet was occupied.

Five Madrid journals were seized on the 10th, by order of the Fiscal of the Press.

The Spanish Government has resolved to increase the number of gendarmes in Madrid. A new battalion of 200 mounted gendarmes will raise the effective of the force to 8000 foot and 1500 horse. The immediate motive of this measure is not stated, but it is unfortunate that the increase should coincide with the administration of an illiberal Cabinet.

The Government had received despatches from the Havannah, dated the 9th ult., at which period Cuba enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity. The Captain-General was then on a tour through the populous districts of the island.

#### GERMANY.

According to intelligence from Vienna, Austria is said to be determined to take measures against Switzerland and Piedmont, which she regards as two hotbeds of revolt.

Last Saturday Lord Bloomfield signed a treaty with the representatives of the Anhalt principalities of Cöthen and Dessau, by which the latter become parties to the international treaty already existing between Prussia and Great Britain for the reciprocal protection of copy-right.

According to an instruction issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior, no Poles will in future be sent to France when expelled from Berlin. Belgium and England are the two asylums indicated for them.

The cholera has not only made its appearance in Breslau, but seems to increase in virulence. From the 18th of December till the 1st of February, 86 cases were known, of whom 55 died. On the 2nd of February there were nine new cases and nine deaths; on the 3rd, fourteen new cases and eight deaths. Six thousand children are mentioned in various reports as ill of scarlet fever and measles.

The misunderstanding between Ticino and Austria has for the moment ceased. The Swiss canton consents to pay a reasonable pecuniary indemnification to the banished monks.

#### TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The latest accounts from Montenegro state that no further hostilities were likely to take place between the Montenegrins and the Turks, Prince Daniel having expressed himself willing to accept the Turkish ultimatum.

#### AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 31, 1853.

The Session of Congress is a short one. On the 1st of March business must be closed by twelve o'clock at night, and the industrious representatives of the people return to their various homes. Bills which have been retarded by laziness or design are forced through in a no very seemly manner; and thus, as in other countries which shall be nameless, measures which will not bear examination are passed, with all their imperfections, partialities, and favours.

If there is any one simple enough to suppose that this Republican land is free from the grasping, monopolising, and hoodwinking spirit of the Old World, he is egregiously mistaken. All bodies of men in whose hands power is placed, are liable to abuse of it for personal advantages. In Europe we have a sort of hereditary right in those who govern to profit by the perquisites appertaining of old to their station; but here, the right is simply the right of opportunity, and strength, or cunning; and of all the places on the face of the earth, there is no small spot on which more barefaced corruption grows and prospers faster than in Washington.

I am not here uttering the sentiments of a foreigner—for foreigners require a long residence before they can learn enough of the wire-working to understand it—but I repeat the universal sentiment of Americans, both honest and corrupt, who admit the great increase of abuses in office and in Congress, regretting or explaining them each after his own fashion.

I have been told by men in office here, that an incredible amount of fraud and forgery is practised upon the Government. Congress passed a bill or bills authorising grants of lands to be made to men who served in the war. This has been a fruitful source of fraud from all parts of the Union. Again, this Government took upon itself the payment of certain claims—as, for instance, upon Mexico. These became the subject of fictitious demands to a large amount, supported by forgery and false testimony; and, owing to the influence of men, to whom an inter-

rest was given, and who were most probably entirely innocent of any fraud on the part of the claimants, the money was in some cases actually paid over to them; while instances can be adduced of men having just claims being almost denied their rights, merely because they did not think it necessary to give an interest in them to certain influential parties. Thus, you see, even in America, the land of liberty, as it is called, justice is something more than a favour.

However, this is a land of liberty, in more senses than one; and the proof of it lies in the fact of the immense prosperity of the whole people. Laws trammel the operations of industry in a multitude of ways—by favouring classes, by establishing monopolies, by unequal and unjust taxation, or by interfering in the natural enterprises of men. One of the multitudinous papers of this country has a very significant motto, to the effect that *the world has been overmuch governed*. And nothing can be more true of our old Europe. I often look back with wonder and sorrow at the insufficient reward which the toiling millions receive there; at the amount of energy uselessly employed; at the waste of labour; and at the diminution of general wealth and prosperity, which must be the fruit of so many restrictions and so much over government. In this happy country the road is pretty clear for the development of human industry. I do not know but I am right when I say that opportunities are so great that business rather presses upon men than that men press business on. There is no lack of energy in many; but there is an amount of laziness, or a love of "loafing," as they call it here, which cannot be surpassed, or equalled, perhaps anywhere. An European's estimate of energy is different, I apprehend, from that of an American. The former struggles, his life through, amidst incredible disadvantages, arising from laws, prejudices, and social position, to make an independence. The latter flies from speculation to speculation, shunning steady toil as he would a pest; scheming, plotting, dreaming, projecting, and inventing: now, in Washington, lobbying about Congress, to get a grant to build ships for Liberia or Shanghai; now, in San Francisco, speculating in mines, establishing a bank or "hell," or planning a revolution in Sonora; now, in New South Wales, prospecting riches or rebellion; now in Cuba, bargaining sympathy against a sugar estate; or off to Japan, for the first fruits of the peaceful intercourse a powerful fleet may establish with its people. Jonathan has to work hard, in a measure, to keep up with the pace of improvement and prosperity; but I think European habits of steadiness not without their advantage in this country. Indeed, the merchants of its great cities fully admit that fact, and in terms infinitely more powerful than I have stated. There is in Jonathan an amount of restlessness and passion, which he constantly mistakes for energy: it is much nearer bewilderment at the press of business-opportunity. Every new scheme he hears of, he runs after, rarely waiting to carry out himself those which have preceded; for, when the dreaded moment for work—steady, plodding work—comes, he looks round for a man in need, or procrastinates the enterprise until he finds one. The number of these (self-styled, energetic) speculators is surprising. A more idle, loafing, procrastinating, drinking, smoking, lying set of fellows, can scarcely be met with elsewhere. They have promises for everybody; but are generally so unbusiness-like and lazy, that it is difficult to get them to pay the slightest attention to those minor matters of time, appointments, &c., which constitute, by regulating business, its very soul. Perhaps the growth of this speculative spirit, with its hosts of schemers, is a natural consequence of the great prosperity and resources of the country; yet I cannot help thinking the lazy spirit and strong passions, are to be traced to the great use of spirits, and the inordinate chewing of tobacco. Still, it is a glorious country where man has such full opportunity for the development of his faculties and his industry; and, although the loafer and the schemer may find their trade succeed to their hearts' content, the industrious man, native or foreigner, can scarcely fail to get on, if he be prudent and steady. I hear Americans, who have been in Europe, and have seen the never-ceasing energy of the European, attribute it to the climate, which they designate a "working climate." But the industry of the Old World may be attributed to other habits and training, rather than to climate. Here, the chances of fortune are numberless; the restrictions few. There, bare subsistence depends on the hardest toil, consummate skill, business ability, and habit carried to the utmost perfection. Brother Jonathan has good traits; but his social system, like his climate, is rather raw, and will bear, and will receive, improvement.

In anticipation of the new President's inauguration, people are beginning to flock into Washington. We may expect, as we approach March, an unusually great crowd. It is difficult in the winter season to obtain accommodation, although houses are building up by hundreds. I know one man who is erecting three houses of good size. He had some fifty applications for them before they were covered in. And so it is in every lot, where a man is seen laying two bricks together. Rents are rising in proportion, and board is unusually dear, owing to the progress of the supply, and the difficulty of getting food to market. There is little known yet as to the future Cabinet. Hunter, of Virginia, declines the Treasury; having, it is understood, an eye to the Presidency. A friend of his, a senator from New Hampshire (Atherton), is spoken of for the former office. Many other names are mentioned, but they are hardly worth repeating, so little probability is there about them. To please all men, or all parties, is equally impossible. Pierce will perhaps trouble his head less about them than some persons dream of; and you in Europe will no doubt be about as indifferent to the choice as if there was no choice to be made. Men and things look very unimportant 3000 miles off! It may be very disagreeable to some here to think of it; but so it is. A few days ago an English lady was asked what people thought in Europe of Henry Clay? She replied, with great simplicity, that she never heard of him, so far as she recollected, until her arrival in this country. Never was any honest creature more astounded at the burst of indignation which fell upon her unsuspecting head! People here seem more infatuated with the idols they make for themselves, than I believe any other in the world. And yet, what a people! Descended from every race which has settled in Europe, and almost equally mixed in blood, it presents a character and a type singularly novel and enterprising. Marching onward towards its great destinies with sure and certain steps, it seems never to lose sight of the great moral end of human progress; whilst yielding perpetually to the weakness of nature, and to the temptations and corruptions of the moment.

This is the gay season in Washington. Every night parties abound. Sometimes we have a ball. Among the best of the latter are those held at the National Hotel, every fortnight. The ladies in the house have the privilege of inviting two or three friends. This renders the company more select. The balls are very agreeable, the music good, and dancing kept up with great spirit till supper-time, soon after which it terminates. On Fridays, the White House is thrown open to the world in general. Many go through the ceremony of introducing themselves or each other: "Mr. President, my wife;" at which Mr. President bows, and shakes hands. "Mr. President, my husband;" whereat Mr. President again shakes hands and bows. Other visitors pass at once into the "East Room," and there promenade under its lofty ceiling to their hearts' content. The President is a very pleasing, gentlemanly man, with soft and agreeable manners. It will be difficult to find one who fills the Presidential office with equal dignity and worthiness. The fatigue of shaking hands must be great: when I had the pleasure of doing likewise, it struck me that the reddened hand was double its natural size. The repetition of the same movement—indeed, the mere contact with several hundred hands—must be exciting to that unfortunate member. General Washington so disliked it, that he always stood with his hands behind his back; and instances are recorded of Presidents wearing a sling after a levee. Jonathan would not tolerate imitators of the "Father of his Country."

By the *Europa* we have advices from New York to the 1st, and Boston to the 2nd inst. She has brought 200,000 dollars in specie on freight.

The Senate has adopted the resolution of Mr. Cass, "directing inquiry, by the committee on foreign relations, as to what action of the Senate, if any, is necessary in consequence of the qualifications added to the Bulwer and Clayton treaty."

The New Orleans papers complain of the great scarcity of seamen at that port. It was almost impossible to obtain a crew for Liverpool at any rate, though men could be obtained for vessels bound to New York or Boston at the usual wages.

Advices from San Francisco state that, on the 30th December, the steam-ship *Oregon* left that port with 1,821,387 dollars in specie on freight. The news is more than ordinarily interesting. High prices continued for all descriptions of provisions, and the scarcity of the common necessities of life in the interior and among the mining population was bordering upon a famine, and had caused considerable excitement and alarm. Tremendous freshets had occurred in all the rivers and streams in the State, which inundated every town along their banks, and completely overflowed all the lands in the valleys, destroying a great amount of property, carrying away bridges, rendering ferries impassable, breaking up the roads, and cutting off for a time all intercourse between the miners and the sources whence they obtained

their stocks of provisions. Great suffering among the gold-diggers as the consequence, and some instances are recorded where unfortunate individuals actually perished from hunger. On the receding of the waters the miners found less comfort than they might have expected, the cost of transportation being so great that a few pounds of provisions almost demanded a corresponding number of ounces from their piles. The United States Land Commissioners sitting in San Francisco had confirmed the title of Colonel Fremont to the Maripocas grant, which comprises ten square leagues of land and embraces some valuable gold discoveries. The shipment of treasure was not so large by the last steamer from San Francisco as the previous ones; but, nevertheless, it was of sufficient amount to prove that the mines of California are far from being exhausted, more particularly when we take into consideration that the present season has been the most unfavourable one for mining operations that has yet been experienced. The severity of the winter was greater than had yet been known.

A Panama paper mentions the arrival of an Ecuadorian vessel from Guayaquil, with a cargo of thirty-two Jesuits, who had been expelled by the Ecuadorian Government. They were consigned to the Governor of Panama with a request that he would put them through the Isthmus and out of the country with all commendable care and speed.

#### REVOLUTION AT BUENOS AYRES.

The *Severn* steamer arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with advices from Buenos Ayres of the 1st January. A revolution broke out there on the 1st December, headed by the Minister of War, when the President, Dr. Alsina, immediately resigned his office. The insurgents declared the city in a state of siege. The Government called upon the people to take up arms. Several skirmishes took place, when many lives were lost on both sides. Business was suspended, and the greatest confusion prevailed. When these accounts came away yellow fever was raging among the shipping.

#### INDIA.

The Overland Mail has brought us news confirmatory of the telegraphic despatch, that the Burmese question is to be terminated for the present by the annexation of Pegu to the British territories in the East. A formal proclamation by the Marquis of Dalhousie announces to the world that, whereas the Court of Ava has refused the redress which the Government of Calcutta demanded, the province of Pegu shall be forthwith confiscated "in compensation for the past and for better security in the future;" that such Burmese troops as may still remain within it shall be driven out; but at this point, if the Court of Ava is submissive, the Governor-General is willing that hostilities shall cease. If, however, these proceedings should be disputed, or if the King of Ava should "fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British Government," then such retribution will be exacted as must of necessity lead to the "total subversion of the Burman State." These are the terms on which it is hoped to conclude the war.

#### CHINA.

We have advices from Kong-Kong to the 28th December. The accounts from the disturbed districts in China seem to be more favourable for the Imperial troops. It is reported that Seu has been successful against the insurgents in the Oonum province, and has taken several thousand prisoners, which, if confirmed, is important, the country being a leading communication with the interior.

Letters from Amoy of the 3rd Dec. mention a serious disturbance there, originating in some irregularities in conducting the emigration of Coolies or labourers by the Chinese brokers and their agents employed. The matter, probably, would have been quietly arranged, had not the mob from the country been bent on plunder, and attacked some houses and barracoons, and it was not till the marines of her Majesty's steamer *Salamander* were called in that quiet was restored. During the affray, after the greatest forbearance, the marines were obliged to fire on the mob, and it is reported that some Chinese were killed and several wounded. In consequence of this, on the 9th Dec., her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* proceeded to Amoy, with the Secretary of the Superintendent of Trade, to inquire into the cause of the disturbance. Our latest dates from Amoy are to the 24th Dec., when all was perfectly quiet.

**MOCK SUNS.**—At twelve o'clock on Tuesday, two parhelia, or mock suns, were seen at King's Cliffe, Hunts, on either side of the sun: these were in their usual places, in two intersections of the halo. In each parhelia the colours were prismatic. Higher in the heavens, touching the halo, was an arc of an inverted rainbow; and still higher, with the prismatic colours much more vivid, was another inverted arc. These two inverted arcs were as distinct in colours as the common rainbow, but not of the same breadth. Verging towards the north was a third parhelia, not consisting of prismatic colours, and in which the intersecting circles could not be distinctly traced. The clouds in the north were at the same time tinged with red. The parhelia lasted more than an hour. At Kimbolton, at the same time, there was a beautiful appearance of four parhelia, situated at different points of a great circle of bright light, parallel with the horizon, and passing through the sun.

COUNT OTTO MOLTKE has just expired at Copenhagen, at the age of 83. He was an honourable statesman, and filled many high posts.

#### THE PACKET-SHIP "MARCO POLO."

WHEN the tide of emigration from this country first set in towards the Gold Regions of Australia it experienced a great check, is the length and tedium of the voyage. The ships which had previously been engaged in the trade to Australia were generally better calculated for carrying cargo than for speed, or the capability of affording comfortable accommodation for passengers; whilst from 100 to 120 days were actually consumed on the voyage out. An improved class of vessels very soon appeared, which, it was confidently predicted, would reduce the voyage to eighty days. A few clippers even promised greater things; and, from the beauty of their models and the perfection of their equipments, the promise appeared by no means unlikely to be realised. Still it was contended that a necessary amount of reliable speed for the voyage out and home could not be secured without the addition of steam-power.

In the meantime, however, a noble British ship—the *Marco Polo*—had already sailed from the Mersey, and was destined to achieve a triumph over both sailing-vessels and steamers greater than had ever before been considered possible by nautical men. The *Marco Polo* sailed from Liverpool, with a complement of passengers, on the 4th of July, for Port Phillip, and made the voyage out in the unprecedentedly short space of sixty-eight days! and the passage home in seventy-four days! Allowing for twenty-eight days spent in unloading and loading at Port Phillip, only five months and twenty-one days elapsed from her leaving and regaining the shores of Great Britain.

On the 10th of August, the *Marco Polo* was in lat. 32 west, bound for Port Phillip by the Cape of Good Hope; and on the 11th of November she was again in lat. 32 west, on her return by Cape Horn, having thus sailed round the world in two months and eight days.

The distinguishing feature of the *Marco Polo* is the peculiarity of her hull. Her lines fore and aft are beautifully fine, her bearings are brought well down to the bilge; thus, while she makes amidships a displacement that will prevent unnecessary "careening," she has an entrance as sharp as a steam-boat's, and a run as clean as can be conceived. Below the draught-line her bows are hollow: but aloft, she swells out handsomely, which gives ample space on the topgallant forecastle; in fact, with a bottom like a yacht, she has aloft all the appearance of a frigate.

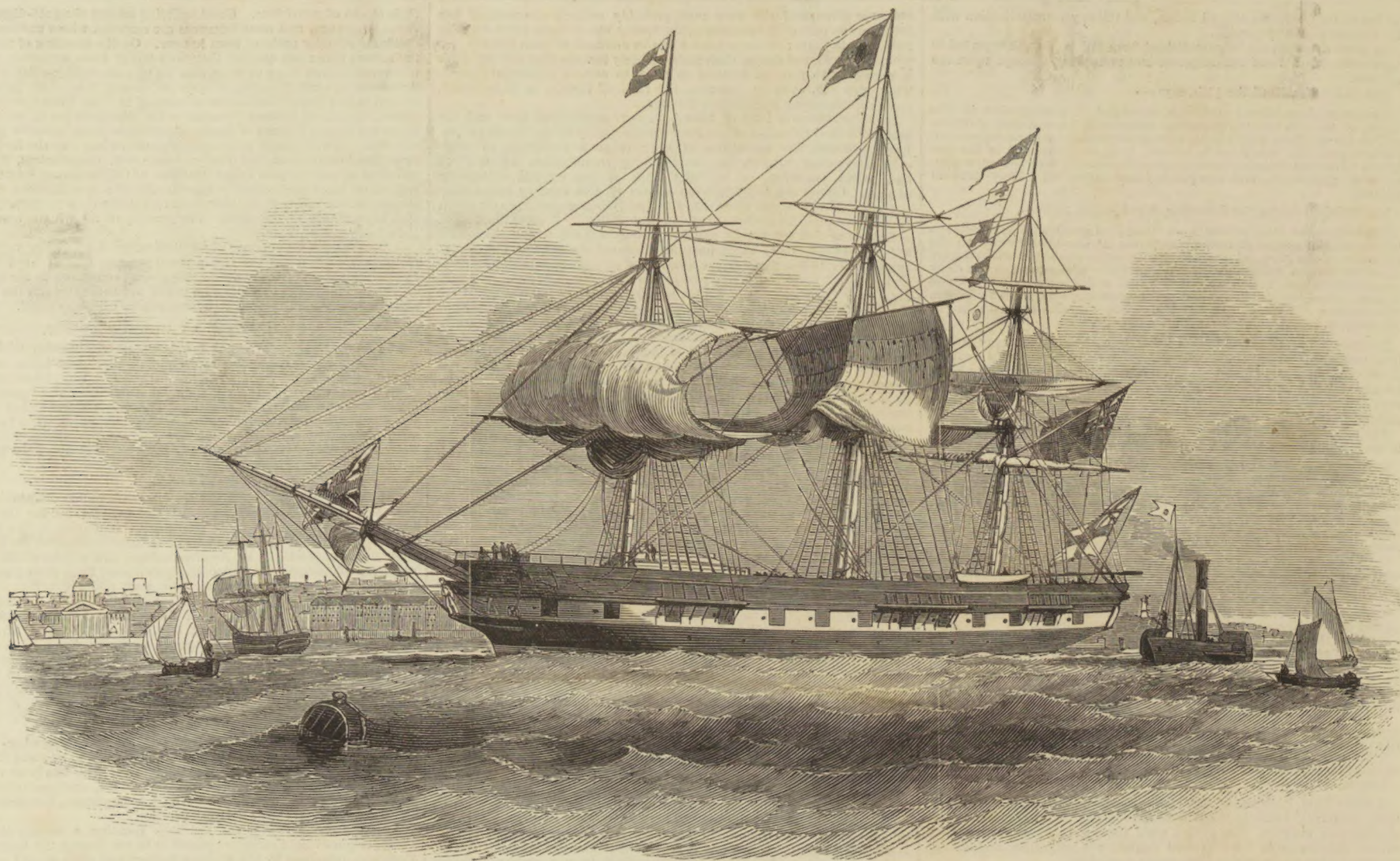
The *Marco Polo* is a three-decker, and having been built expressly for the passenger trade, is nothing short in capacity or equipment.

Her height between decks is eight feet, and no pains have been spared in her construction to secure thorough ventilation. In strength she could not be well excelled; her timbering is enormous; her deck beams are huge balks of pitch pine; her timbers are well formed and ponderous. The stem and stern frame are of the choicest material. The hanging and lodging knees are all natural crooks, and are fitted to the greatest nicety. The exterior planking and ceiling is narrow; and while there has been no lack of timber, there has been a profusion of labour.

The length of the *Marco Polo* from stem to stern (inside measurement) is 185 feet; but over all she will make considerably more. Her beam is 38 feet, and her depth of hold from the "comings" 30 feet. Her register tonnage is 1625, but her burthen will considerably exceed 2000 tons. On deck, forward of the poop, which is used as the ladies' cabin, is a "home on deck," to be used as a dining saloon; it is ceiled with maple, and the pillars are paneled with richly-ornamented and silvered glass; coins of various countries being a novel feature of the decorations. Between each pilaster is a circular aperture, about six feet in circumference, for light and ventilation; over it is placed a sheet of plate-glass, with a cleverly-painted picturesque view in the centre, with a framework of foliage and scroll, in opaque colours and gold.

The whole panels are brought out slightly by a rim of perforate





THE AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER-SHIP, "MARCO POLO."

zinc, so that not only does the light from the ventilator diffuse itself over the whole, but air is freely admitted. The saloon doors are paneled with stained glass, bearing figures of Commerce and Industry, from designs by Mr. Frank Howard. In the centre of the saloon is a table or dumb-waiter, made of thick plate glass, which has the advantage of giving light to the dormitories on the deck below. The upholstery is in embossed crimson velvet. The designs have been prepared and their execution superintended by Mr. Rainford, of Liverpool; the stained and decorated glass by Messrs. Forrest and Bomiley, also of that town.

The berths in separate state rooms are ranged in the 'tween decks, and are rendered cheerful by circular glass hatch-lights, of novel and effective construction.

Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, are the enterprising owners of the *Marco Polo*, which was built by Mr. Smith, of St. John's, N.B. She is commanded by Captain Forbes; and is announced to sail for Melbourne on March 5.

#### HIS HIGHNESS ABBAS PACHA'S PALACE, AT BENHA, AND THE SITE OF THE INTENDED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE DAMIETTA BRANCH OF THE NILE.

BENHA, whose immense mounds of rubbish testify to the extent of this once important city of the Pharaohs, and which continue to yield up

numerous beautiful bronzes and ancient works of art, is now a wretched village, but has near it a Palace of the Pacha, and is selected as the spot where a bridge will first span the waters of the Nile. Our Illustration represents the Palace on the left. About three years since a small house stood in its place, but in less than twelve months the present residence was erected. It is furnished partly in the European and partly in the Turkish style, and has about 3000 acres attached: 800 of which are already laid down as garden ground, and planted with olives, mulberries, libakhs (*Acacia Nilotica*), and other trees. To irrigate these lands and supply the Palace, a 100-horse power engine, built by Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool, has been put up by his Highness' able engineer, Mr. Scully, who is now engaged in erecting another of 140-horse power for the same purpose. This will be the largest hydraulic engine in Egypt. In the gardens are numerous animals—a hippopotamus (lately arrived), giraffes, ostriches, deer, sheep, goats, &c. A pheasantry is building. Between the engine and the white building (a disused cotton factory), on the right, the railway is to cross the river, which is here about 900 feet in breadth at low Nile, and a quarter of a mile at flood, at which latter time it is from thirty-five to forty feet in depth. The bridge will be of iron. Tubular girders, on which the engine and carriages will run, supported on hollow iron piers, and stone abutments. From near Cairo to Benha, and to Tantah, celebrated for its great fair, the Pacha constructed a road, which is now to serve as the bank of the railway, and thereby renders any further earth-

work unnecessary on this portion of the line. The works are not proceeding rapidly. Great part of the rails and chairs (metal) are delivered, but no commencement had, at the date of our sketch, been made towards laying the permanent way of the Cairo division, though the road is in a fit state to receive it. Platelayers were, however, expected to arrive immediately from Europe.

The exertions of the Government seem directed almost exclusively towards completing the district from Alexandria to the Rosetta branch of the Nile, on account, it is reported, of the probability of the Mahmoudieh Canal silting up so as to render it for a time unnavigable by the transit steamers. Abdallah Bey is removed from the railway divan to the head of the transit. Abderrachman Bey, late Governor of Suez, eminent for his attainments as a linguist, succeeds him. He is supposed to be favourable to English interests. The country around Benha is very flat, and nearly destitute of trees; but, now that the Nile has receded within its banks, has a smiling though monotonous appearance, being covered with burseem (a clover) of a brilliant green, springing wheat, beans, and cotton; which latter gives cover to numerous wild boars.

The dark lines shown in our Engraving, projecting from the west bank, are stone groynes, made for the purpose of directing the water to the opposite side for the engine, and to give sufficient depth for his Highness's steamers to approach the landing-stairs.

By a letter received on Monday, from Alexandria, dated February 2, we learn that Abbas Pacha had returned from his trip to the Upper Country, and was staying at Benha.



PALACE OF ABBAS PACHA, AT BENHA, AND SITE OF THE INTENDED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE DAMIETTA BRANCH OF THE NILE.



## MR. BARTLEY.

Few leave-takings of the stage have been more graceful and honourable, either to actor or to the public, than that of Mr. Bartley. Honoured by the patronage of Royalty, supported by a crowded audience of admirers and well-wishers, this equally excellent man and artist closed his scenic career by a farewell, the good taste and modesty of which were in harmonious accordance with his whole life, before or behind the curtain. Few other actors in our recollection have ever undervalued themselves. Mr. Bartley, for the last twenty years, had it in his power to command a far higher salary and a far more prominent position as a player than he ever stipulated for; but he went on rating himself at what he only thought his fair worth; so that lessees had in him their best and easiest bargain. The first step for the last quarter of a century made by any one who has taken a national theatre with a view to render it a temple of art befitting the nation, has been to engage Mr. Bartley as stage-manager. The securing him was a proof of the integrity, solvency, respectability of the concern. Still his terms and his estimate of himself continued the same—far below their real standard. We have dwelt on this point both from its professional singularity and because it is an index to the man.

In his farewell address, Mr. Bartley adverted to the fact of his having been recommended to the London boards by Mrs. Jordan. What a host of pleasant memories must have passed through his mind as he uttered the words! At the time he came under the notice of that most charming of all charming actresses, he was one of the *corps dramatique* at Margate, where, in the summer of 1802 (the days of Margate boys), Mrs. Jordan was starring, and where he was patronised by other stars; by the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire; by the scarcely less celebrated Countess of Jersey; by Lady Argyll (dear to Dublin memories), and by the beautiful Mrs. Duff. These were brilliant days for Margate, and brilliant auspices for a young actor. He was introduced to a London audience as *Orlando*, to Mrs. Jordan's *Rosalind*. For five years our *Falstaff* was the juvenile lover and stock prologue speaker of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, and something more; for whenever gout or accident prevented Bannister from wearing the sock, he was replaced, and with success, by Mrs. Jordan's protégé. In fact, Mr. Bartley was stepping largely into public favour: but, while thus progressing, he found that nature was playing him a trick, and that he was acquiring a rotundity of figure inadmissible, according to orthodox canons, in theatrical lovers. Experience had shown him that comedy was his forte. With Wroughton, Bannister, and Dwyer, in the higher walks—with Suett, Dowton, Cherry, Collins, and others in the broader walks—in full possession of the field, every avenue to the object of his ambition was blocked up—so he wisely threw himself upon the provinces. During the following seven years, from 1807 to 1814, we find him as lessee, or acting-manager, or simply as performer, in Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, enjoying a high reputation, and perfecting himself in those broader comic walks which brought him side by side with Dowton, Fawcett, Munden. At Birmingham, in 1814, he married Miss Smith, the reigning tragic actress of the day, who was there on a starring tour; and in the year following he re-appeared, with great and instant success, at Drury-lane, in *Falstaff* ("Henry IV."), selected by him as his closing part. Thenceforward, with the exception of a lucrative trip to America, Mr. Bartley occupied a leading position on the London boards; and what with his winter engagements at the two larger theatres, and his memorable summer management for Mr. Arnold, at the Lyceum, of which Miss Kelly, Wrench, Harley, and he were the main pillars, he for years did not cease to "burn the midnight oil;" since in the Easter weeks, when playhouses were closed, he used to deliver, and with admirable effect, a popular and eloquent course of astronomical lectures, the gratification derived from which was largely enhanced by his felicitous manner and delivery.

When the memorable difficulties and embarrassments of Covent-garden Theatre, in 1829, threatened the close of that establishment, and the walls were placarded with bills of sale, Mr. Bartley headed a deputation of the actors, asked for admittance at a meeting of the creditors, made a proposal from himself and brethren, to aid in the restoration of the performances. This proposal was accepted. Mr. Charles Kemble, at the same moment, came forward and threw himself into the gap his brother proprietors had left vacant. The bills of sale were removed; the theatre opened under Mr. Charles Kemble's management, who immediately (upon Mr. Fawcett's retirement from his share of the direction of the theatre) appointed his old acquaintance, Mr. Bartley, his acting manager. His highly-gifted daughter, Miss Fanny Kemble, appeared; the fortunes of Covent-garden changed; and the season 1829-30 proved one of the most lucrative the theatre had known for many



MR. BARTLEY, LATE OF THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

years. From that time, however the lessees changed, no change was known in the stage-manager: Mr. Bartley held his post with Laporte, Bunn, and Polhill; and when Mr. Macready and Madame Vestris embarked in turn in the hazardous speculation of reviving the legitimate drama, each, as we have already hinted, secured Mr. Bartley for their stage-manager, as their main stay and support.

Domestic calamities now intervened. The sudden death, in 1843, of Mr. Bartley's only son, a fine intelligent youth, prematurely cut off at Oxford, withdrew him from the stage, never, as he then thought, to return. The loss of his sole remaining child, a daughter, as suddenly and unexpectedly as that of her brother, was followed by the demise of his clever and fascinating wife; and thus one of the most domestic of men, whose happiness had centred in his home, was left alone in the world.

Still, return to the stage, though urged upon him as a solace and occupation, was far from his thoughts. During the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, he was honoured with her Majesty's commands to read at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, the translations of "Antigone" and "Edipus," to which Mendelssohn had put music: in compliment for which her Majesty honoured Mr. Bartley's execution of the Royal command, with a valuable diamond ring. He also, about that time read a similar translation of "Athalie," at both the Philharmonic Concerts, and at Exeter-hall, on occasions when her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured those performances with their presence. In 1850, he had the honour of being commanded to represent *Sir John Falstaff*, in "King Henry IV.," in the course of the theatrical entertainments entrusted to the care of Mr. Charles Kean, at Windsor Castle. This brought him once more in connection with his art in the autumn of 1850, and facilitated his partial return to the stage, the public being naturally desirous to see the plays as illustrated before Royalty, and chosen for its special delectation. On Mr. Bartley's occasional appearances at the Princess' Theatre since that period, it is unnecessary to dwell, they being fresh in the recollection of the public. He took his farewell benefit on December 18th last, being the fiftieth anniversary of his acting. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Bartley delivered a valedictory

address, characterised by excellent taste. The opening is full of touching truthfulness:—

Ladies and Gentlemen (said Mr. Bartley), this night fifty years ago—this very night—the night of the week and the date of the month—I had the honour to appear in London, and to make my bow before your sires and your grandsires. Believe me, it is something more than mere vanity that induces me, now that the long play is over, to offer one parting word to their children. The years behind me are very many—those before me are few indeed; and I quit the mimic scene to prepare, as is the common lot, for another, a more real, and a final leave-taking. As I stand before you here, grateful for the kindest appreciation of the poorest services, it is impossible for me not to recal vividly the expectation and hope with which my boyish heart, half a century ago, beat when I first trod the London boards. The hope I entertain now is, that whatever may have been my imperfections as an artist, I have not thrown discredit upon my art. The expectation that I feel—not, I trust, an unwarrantable one—is that I may at length retire into privacy with the good wishes of my latest, but certainly not my coldest and least indulgent patrons.

As we have stated above, Mr. Bartley here, as he has ever done, underrated himself. He has left no one to replace him. *Falstaff*, bluff *King Hal*, and a host of Shaksperian and other characters, of what may be termed Elizabethan and classic date, have lost their sole living exponent. Few are the actors who have been so varied and so sufficient in their talents. Though he had fashioned himself on the best models, he was no imitator. He has played their own choicest parts alternately with the master spirits of a now by-gone generation of actors; and not only was not found wanting, but was recognised by the public as their worthy and fitting competitor; and as an elocutionist in the best sense of the word, as a natural, but finished, graceful, impressive, and expressive speaker and reader, he, in his sixty-ninth year, is still without a rival. He has quitted the stage full of honours and of honourable recollections. His parting tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, a tribute well deserved, speaks the heart of the man, ever kind himself, ever warmly susceptible of kindness in others. He retires into a circle of friends who know his merits and appreciate his worth, and takes with him, in his retirement, the cordial esteem and sympathies of the great patron, the public.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

## ST. JAMES'S.

M. Ravel continues to be attractive, and on Friday appeared in a remarkably piquant new character in a very vivacious piece, strangely entitled "Une Rivière dans le Dos." The hero is one with the inconvenient habit of temporarily appropriating the property of others. A diamond necklace is not safe from his larcenous fingers; to conceal the possession of which he places it in the nape of his neckcloth, from whence it progresses down his back, and finds a final refuge in his boots. His embarrassments are oddly interpreted by M. Ravel. In the next piece, of "Le Corporal et la Payse," the subject of which is familiar to the English public in the Adelphi farce called "Seeing Wright," this clever actor is curiously funny in the scene of the nursery; though some of the details are rather too broad; but the comical face of Ravel, in a female night-cap, it may be imagined, was infinitely ludicrous. On Saturday, the extravaganza named "Une Fèvre Brulante," by M. Melesville, was revived, in which M. Ravel performed the part of *Richard Tremblay*, and produced the same effects in it which made it so successful in 1848, when, it will be recollected, M. Ravel enacted the character, and established that name with the British play-goer by which he is now so largely profiting.

## HAYMARKET.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Not so Bad as We Seem; or, many Sides to a Character," written, as our readers are aware, for the Literary Guild, and played by that distinguished troupe of amateurs before the Queen, and also in London and the provinces, was produced in public at this theatre on Saturday. Its representation by regular actors was evidently an object of curiosity and interest, as the house was full to witness it, and the performance throughout received a large measure of applause. The plot of this piece is framed for the purpose of illustrating the integrity of the literary character. A poet, fallen from his high estate, has become a Grub-street pamphleteer; and has also been charged with the possession of a chronicle or diary, kept by a deceased brother of the *Duke of Middlesex*, which being supposed by such publishers as Tonson and Curll to contain "smart and spicy" scandal in connexion with aristocratic circles, is eagerly sought by them as an article of purchase. The poor author, with the claims of a starving family upon him, is sorely tempted, but resists the temptation to the last; and thus ultimately wins the esteem of all parties. The *Duke of Middlesex* just mentioned, the type of aristocratic



SCENE FROM SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S PLAY OF "NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



pride, was confided to Mr. Stuart, who succeeded "indifferent well;" better still was Mr. Howe, as Mr. David Allen, the pamphleteer, who sustained the part with much *vraisemblance*; the thinking and independent man being skilfully brought out. Mr. Barry Sullivan, in *Hardman*, had a kindred character—a M.P., who owes all, as he mistakenly thinks, to his own efforts—but he made the part too staid and mouthy, though far from being effective. Of great excellence, the *Sir Geoffrey Thorne* of Mr. Webster stood out in bold relief, as a well-defined and elaborate impersonation. The alternations of the character from suspicion to fear are well indicated, both in the affair of the *bouquet*, and the visits of the mysterious *Silent Lady of Dead Man's-lane*: one of which is presented in our Illustration. Nor was Mr. Leigh Murray, as *Lord Wilmot*, deficient in the appropriate qualities for a representative of the reigning mode. In his assumption of Curll's character, also, he was admirable; and made the utmost of the famous Murillo bribery of the Prime Minister. But the crowning hits of the representation were the drunken scenes of Messrs. Keeley and Buckstone, as *Mr. Shadowy Softhead* and *Mr. Goodenough Easy*. They closed the third act triumphantly, and ensured the success of the remaining acts, heavy as they are. This comedy now is fairly before the public; and, judging from the experience of the first night, it promises fairly to retain a permanent position. Some of the writing is excellent; its defects of structure, and its too direct moral aim, are owing to its original purpose, not to want of skill on the part of the dramatist. As a cluster of characters, the play is admirable. The author, at the conclusion, was vehemently called for; but Mr. Webster announced, with regret, that Sir E. B. Lytton was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to attend the theatre.

PRINCESS.

On Monday, the most magnificent mounting of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," within our recollection, was exhibited at this theatre. In costliness, we believe, indeed, that it exceeds all precedent. Mr. Kean has been at pains to explain to the public, in an elaborate address, the principle on which he has proceeded, in regard to costume and architecture. He has, for instance, been compelled to proceed upon a comparative principle; and, in the absence of positive materials in Scottish traditions, to borrow from those of the nations in connexion with the land of *Macbeth*. The Norsemen, Danes, and Anglo-Saxons have accordingly contributed their quota to the general fund of illustration; and the architecture previous to the conquest has been preferred for the scenery. In treating the supernatural scenes, an abundant use has been made of gauze, so that the witches are continually presented enveloped in thick mist, which, in the case of the larger groups, has an exceedingly massy and solemn effect; and many of the scenes besides are so enveloped that the change from one to the other is managed almost with the effect of a dissolving view. Other means of effect are also resorted to. The ghost of *Banquo* at the banquet first occupies the centre of the stage, with the head strongly illuminated; and then reappears in the interior of a pillar which becomes transparent for the purpose. Numerous opportunities for by-play are sedulously found or made; such as long processions, and new pieces of stage-business, which give weight and solemnity to the performance. Music is likewise frequently introduced; thus the banquet scene commences with the strains of harpers, seven old men in druidical costume being exhibited aloft in a gallery with their harps. So far the production may be regarded as a well-appointed spectacle; but the acting, by its excellence, made it something more. Mr. Kean was chaste and impressive in the early scenes of *Macbeth*; adopting where possible a conversational tone, and throughout wisely depending rather on intensity than vehemence. His elocution in some points was exceedingly fine. Mrs. Kean's *Lady Macbeth* had received, it was evident, the most careful study; and her powers of execution did full justice to her judicious conceptions. In a word, her delineation was marked by vigour and determination. At the close of the banquet scene she manifested that exhaustion of energy, which, re-acting on the lady's constitution, led to her somnambulism, and that remorse which, in the original text, terminates in suicide. We must not close this notice without recording a triumph on the part of Mr. Ryder in the pathetic scenes of *Macduff*. The play was performed for the most part according to the stage version; but the corrections from Mr. Collier's manuscript authority were adopted, and some, also, of more doubtful accuracy, from Mr. Charles Knight. Locke's music was played. The house was crowded, and the curtain fell to immense applause.

DRURY-LANE.

An experiment was made at this house on Monday with M. Casimir Delavigne's "Louis XI." To suit it to the conditions of the present stage, this fine play has been reduced to three acts by Mr. W. R. Markwell, who has effected his translation with some elegance. The interest of the drama lies in a group of few persons; the irascible *Louis* himself (Mr. Devonport); his physician, *Cottier* (Mr. H. Wallack); and the *Duke de Nemours* (Mr. Edward Stirling); to which may be added the *Dauphin*, very nicely played by Miss Emma Fielt.

With the character of this monarch the general reader is sufficiently acquainted through the pages of "Quentin Durward." Mr. Davenport had a difficult task with the irascible, malignant, perfidious, and suspicious King; but he gave its various phases with remarkable command over rare histrionic resources, and individualized the old and ailing man with a degree of perfection seldom attained. Mr. Davenport gave proof, indeed, that he is capable of much greater things than he has hitherto been permitted to undertake. We fear that there is not sufficient movement in the drama to justify a lengthened run; but, at any rate, the occasion has not been thrown away by this deserving actor.

OLYMPIC.

A new farce, entitled "A Deed without a Name," has been produced at this theatre. It has no great pretensions as to plot or composition; but gives opportunity to Mr. Compton's humour, in the part of a husband who pretends to commit suicide, in order to cure his wife of ill-temper. He re-appears as the ghost of himself, and frightens her into compliance. The piece was completely successful.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—A lecture on this project was delivered on Wednesday evening, by Dr. Cullen, at Wyld's Globe, Leicester-square. The lecturer commenced by pointing out the great advantages that would accrue to the commercial world by connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by a ship canal. He described the various ship canals across the Isthmus that had hitherto been proposed, viz., the Tehuantepec or Mexico; the Nicaragua, from San Juan del Norte to Realajo, and from San Juan del Norte to San Juan del Sur; the Atrato, by Napipi and Cupica; the Chagres, or Limon Bay, to Panama; and the Darien, from Port Escosceés to the Gulf of San Miguel; and raised objections to all these routes except the Darien. The latter was stated to be the only practicable route. It was but 39 miles in length, from Port Escosceés, or Caledonia Bay, to the gulf of San Miguel, by way of the river Savana, and in a direct line but 23 miles. A plain extended from the sea-shore nearly two miles to the base of some hills from 300 to 400 feet high. This ridge was divided by transverse valleys that did not exceed 150 feet in elevation, and the base was only two miles in width, with a plain extending for 1½ miles to a point on the river Savana, 20 miles above its mouth. The greatest distance of cutting was 30 miles, and the canal would be without locks—an advantage which was not offered by any other route. Port Escosceés was a very safe and extensive harbour: the largest vessels of war could enter it, and lie close in shore. The Gulf of San Miguel, which opened into the Pacific, had also good depth of water. The ship canal communication would be to cut from Principe, which was in lat. 8 deg. 34 min., and lon. 77 deg. 56 min., or from the mouth of Lara to Port Escosceés, a distance of from 22 to 25 miles, of which there would be three or four miles of deep cutting. The canal, to be serviceable, must be cut 30 feet deep, to allow the tide of the Pacific to flow right through it across to the Atlantic, so that ships bound from the Pacific to the Atlantic would pass with the flood, and those from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the ebb tide of the latter. The canal would be 160 feet wide, and the alternate currents from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which occurred every six hours, would cause the water to last for ages, as their effects would be gradually enlarged it, widening the banks and deepening the bottom. From the tide flowing at the rate of three or four miles an hour, it was very possible that the passage could be effected in six or six and a half hours. The lecturer also gave a description of the inhabitants of Darien, the healthful nature of the climate, and other points of minor interest.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Commander Ingfield has received orders to set out again, with the *Phoenix* screw-steamer, to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin. He will first carry stores to Beechey Island; then go whether he may deem fit, in the direction of his former voyage. The *Lady Franklin*, sailing-vessel, will accompany the *Phoenix* as a tender, and be stationed at some spot in Baffin's Bay while the *Phoenix* proceeds on her voyage of discovery.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.—This company despatched the *Harriet*, of 1000 tons, Captain Shaddick, from Southampton for Sydney, on Monday. She took out upwards of 400 emigrants, and amongst them were 90 single young women. The *Harriet* is to be followed by the *Ramifies*, Captain Hodder, of 700 tons. The destination is Adelaide. She will convey about 300 emigrants. The *Beta* will also leave with emigrants on the 26th inst., and the *Coromandel* shortly afterwards.

SHERRY.—According to the trade circular of Messrs. Montero, the shipments of sherry wines from Cadiz in the past year show a decrease of 1525 butts, compared with 1851. Of the 37,050 butts shipped, the United Kingdom has received 30,847, and Russia 2555. Sherries show an upward tendency in prices.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 20.—Second Sunday in Lent. Voltaire born, 1694.  
MONDAY, 21.—Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.  
TUESDAY, 22.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.  
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sets, 5h. 27m.  
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Matthias. Drury-lane Theatre burnt, 1809.  
FRIDAY, 25.—Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.  
SATURDAY, 26.—Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 35	0 15	0 45	1 10	1 30	1 55	2 15
Tide.	0 15	0 45	1 10	1 30	1 55	2 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. G. C.—Arms of Lord Parr of Kendal, were: "Arg. two bars az. a bordure engr. sa." Of Chaucer, the poet: "Per pale arg. and gu. a bend counterchanged." Of Burghersh: "Gu. a lion rampant, double queued or." Of Raet: "Gu. three wheels or, two and one." A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Boteler, of Kent: "Arg. three escutcheons sa., each charged with a covered cup, or. Crest: A covered cup or between a pair of wings, endorsed, the dexter arg., the sinister az. Motto: Do not for to repent." ST. JEAN.—The descendants of E. E. are not entitled to quarter the arms of G. H. F. S. S.—Arms of Farside of that ilk: "Gu. a fesse or, between three bezants." A CORRESPONDENT.—The late Duke of Wellington entered the army, in 1787, as Ensign 73rd Foot. M. D. P.—His Excellency the Chevalier de Macedo, Brazilian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 5, Mansfield-street, London. A CONSTANT READER.—The sign manual changing the name, directs how the arms are to be borne, and the recipient must be guided strictly by it. Some Royal licences merely effect the alteration of the name, and do not refer to the arms at all. E. S.—The grandsons of a Marquis do not take precedence of the children of an Earl, Viscount, or Baron. A CONSTANT READER.—The widow of an Earl's younger son has no right, on her second marriage with a commoner, to continue the prefix of "Honourable." H. D., Chelmsford.—The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, is under the Admiralty. The variation of the compass at London is about 22½ deg. M. R., Malta, and J. W., Bombay, are thanked.

THE WELLINGTON VOLUME OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Price One Guinea. From July 3rd to December 25th, 1852. Containing all the SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS of the CAREER and FUNERAL of the late DUKE OF WELLINGTON, &c.  
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

AN unmitigated despotism—deriving its powers from the universal suffrage of the people—seems, in the opinion of Napoleon III., to owe the people but two things, order every day, and a speech occasionally. Napoleon III. admits no other liabilities in his high position. How he has discharged them Europe knows full well. He has maintained order with an inflexible will, and with a hand of iron, pitiless as a piece of machinery. If, in the success of his efforts, liberty and right have totally disappeared from France, it has been because their destruction was a part of the system, and because the peculiar mechanism he wished to construct could not work with such clogs, impediments, and obstructions as free discussion and criticism—and so invaluable a safeguard as a *habeas corpus* act. If the French are satisfied with order at such a price, Europe has no right to complain. It seems odd, however, that such a despotism should imitate the constitutional forms in use in free states, and think itself bound to deliver a speech from the throne to an assembled Senate and Legislative Assembly, in explanation of the state of the country and the intentions of the Government. But Napoleon III. considers the nation has a right to demand it of him. It is almost the only right which he acknowledges. Through his Senate he has just made an Imperial speech to his constituents and to Europe, and entered into an exposition of the policy he intends to pursue. The document will be widely criticised, as all such documents must be. An air of serene complacency pervades it. The odours of the honeymoon are around it. Everything is pictured *en couleur de rose*. Faction destroyed—the national wealth increased by "two milliards"—public works commenced without loans or debts—clemency to the erring exhibited—revenue made equal to expenditure—commercial confidence restored—the national dignity maintained at home and abroad—peace assured;—these are the comfortable topics on which the Emperor dwells, and for which he claims credit from the peasants and soldiers who placed him on the throne. We shall not inquire whether the picture be not somewhat too flattering; but, we must admit, that, at the close of the year 1851, what France, above all things, desired, longed for, prayed for, hungered and thirsted for, was repose; and that Louis Napoleon, *per fas aut nefas*, gave her what she sought, and afforded her a breathing time, which has not yet passed away. For this he deserves credit, and has already obtained it. And though we cannot admit the truth of all the details in his comfortable sketch of the present state of the Empire; though we know that there is a floating debt of nearly £28,000,000 sterling incurred since the Revolution, of which his speech makes no mention; although we know that the revenue does not equal the expenditure, but shows a growing deficit, only glossed over, but not effectually concealed by the *hocus-pocus* of his various Finance Ministers,—we know at the same time that neither he nor his system is responsible for the results, but that they sprang from causes anterior to his assumption of the supreme power, and which he has hitherto been unable to control. The Emperor seems to confess indirectly that his "system" is in one respect deficient; and if his knowledge of the deficiency shall induce him to supply or amend it, France will owe him a debt of gratitude for something better than the brute order of physical force coercion. "To those who may regret," he says, "that a wider field has not been given to liberty, I would reply that liberty has never aided in founding a durable political edifice; it is merely the crowning point of the edifice when consolidated by time." The passage implies that constitutional liberty will be accorded to the French hereafter, if they behave to the satisfaction of the Emperor in the probationary state through which he considers it necessary they should pass; but it affirms that which is historically untrue. Louis Napoleon can scarcely have forgotten the great events which signalled the reigns of Charles I., Charles II., and James II. of England. If the Emperor had qualified the assertion, and confined its scope to the history of France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, he would have been somewhat more correct; but, as it at present stands, his dictum is belied by the history of England, of Belgium, of Holland, of Switzerland, and of the United States of America. Possibly the Emperor had France alone in his mind when he spoke; in which case it is impossible to deny that the sad experience of the revolutions of that

country but too painfully confirms his melancholy assertion. In other respects the Imperial speech will, we think, meet with approbation and concurrence. The reduction of the army by 20,000 men, although it still leaves a force little short of half a million strong for offence or defence, will be received as a proof of the pacific intentions towards Europe which the Emperor has for the second time emphatically avowed. If the reduction could have been 120,000 men, instead of 20,000 only, it would have been still more satisfactory, and would have enabled the Emperor still more hopefully to calculate upon the equalisation of his income and his expenditure, and the extrication of the national finances from the despondent slough of a deficit. But it cannot be expected to influence the armaments of the rest of Europe. The sources of danger and of disorder are not in France alone. They have a far wider range, and include Prussia and the minor German states, with Austria and her dissatisfied provinces and kingdoms of Hungary and Lombardy. France is but one of the uneasy powers of the Continent; and, though it may be satisfactory to believe that she and her rulers are inclined to be as peaceable as they can, and as they ought to be, the wise statesmen of other countries, especially of our own, will not rely too much upon good intentions, come from what quarter they will; but will advise their countrymen to do as Louis Napoleon advises his subjects, in the concluding paragraph of his speech, "to reckon upon God and on themselves," and so be prepared for all contingencies.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Windsor Castle a few minutes before one o'clock on Monday afternoon, and travelled to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway. On arriving at the Paddington terminus, her Majesty and the Royal party entered several of the Queen's carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at eight minutes to two o'clock. A party of Light Dragoons formed the escort from the station to the Palace. On Tuesday evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence, to witness the performance of Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "St. Cupid; or Dorothy's Fortune." On Wednesday the Queen held a Court for the reception of an address to the Throne from the Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury. Her Majesty afterwards gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. On Thursday his Excellency the Ambassador of the French Emperor had an audience of her Majesty, on his return from a temporary leave of absence. Lord Cowley, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of the French, had also an audience of the Queen, to take leave on his return to Paris. Lord John Russell was afterwards honoured with an audience by the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Exhibition of Modern Artists at the British Institution on Thursday morning, and afterwards called upon the Duke of Cambridge, at his residence in St. James's Palace. The Queen paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house, in the course of the afternoon. On Wednesday (the 9th inst.) her Majesty and Prince Albert, honoured Mr. E. M. Ward, A.R.A., with a visit at his house in Upton-park, Slough, to inspect his historical picture of the "Execution of Montrose," painted for the New Houses of Parliament, and to be exhibited at the Royal Academy. The Marchioness of Ely has relieved the Countess of Charlemont in her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Rivers has relieved Earl Somers in his duties of Lord in Waiting, and Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Captain the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.

The two Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury resumed their sittings on Wednesday morning at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by adjournment from the 17th of November last. In the Upper House the proceedings began with the production of an able report by the Vicar-General on the claim of the Bishop of Cape Town to be summoned to the meeting of Convocation as a suffragan bishop of Canterbury. The conclusion at which the legal adviser of the Primates arrives is, that the see and diocese of Cape Town are not within the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, and that the bishop of such diocese cannot be legally cited to appear or allowed to vote at such Convocation. On one matter of importance, touching the appointment of a committee of the Upper House to consider the claim of licensed curates to vote for Proctors, the Primate and the Bishop of Winchester, with three other Prelates, were beaten on a division by a majority of one; though the whole question of the nomination of committees to sit when Convocation is not in session is one of great doubt; and the prorogation was not pronounced by the Archbishop without a species of protest—not against the prorogation itself, but against the supreme right of the Metropolitan to carry it into effect by his own will and pleasure. The address was carried up to the Throne with unusual solemnity. Nine bishops and seventy or eighty of the dignitaries and lower orders of the clergy formed the procession from Queen Anne's Bounty-office to the Palace of Queen Victoria. The Convocation was received with the full state of the Court, and her Majesty's answer to the address at once ascertained, with dignity, courtesy, and succinctness, her attachment to the doctrines of true religion, and her resolution to uphold her own supremacy in the Established Church of the realm. [We shall illustrate the ceremony of the Presentation next week.]

We are informed that the Bishop of Lincoln, who had been seriously ill, has had a relapse, and is much worse.—*Boston Herald*.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. A. Calverley, rector of Southstone, Somerset, to the rural deanery of Bath; the Rev. J. Bond, Wadham, Oxford, vicarage of Weston, to be assistant dean rural, Bath and Wells. *Rectories*: The Rev. P. P. Gilbert, to St. Augustine and St. Faith's, Watling-street; the Rev. R. Shütte, M.A., to High Halden, Kent; the Rev. E. B. Everard, to Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk; the Rev. C. Nevile, to Fledborough, Nottinghamshire; the Rev. R. Roy, to Skirbeck, Lincolnshire; the Rev. E. H. Niblett, to Redmarley d'Abbot, near Ledbury. *Incumbency*: The Rev. W. Melland, to Rushmore, Staffordshire. The Rev. Hugh Allen, incumbent of St. Jude, White-chapel, to be afternoon lecturer of St. Luke's, Old-street-road.

ETON COLLEGE.—On Thursday, the Bishop of Oxford held a confirmation at Eton College Chapel, when 120 of the students, and several belonging to the families of the masters and others connected with the college, received the holy rite of confirmation.

TRINITY HOUSE.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert on Wednesday presided, as Master of the Trinity House, at a special court of that ancient corporation; at which were also present Sir J. Graham, Bart., Admiral Sir B. Martin, and Sir C. Adam.

ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL TO LORD TORRINGTON.—The Ceylon papers contain addresses to Lord Torrington, the late Governor of that colony, signed by large numbers in Colombo and in Kandy, expressing the grateful acknowledgements of the mercantile and planting community, for the interest the noble Lord has taken in its prosperity since his return to this country.

SWEDISH YACHT.—A correspondent remarks: "As this yacht may appear to be only a copy of the *America*, it may be as well to mention that in Sweden *all* fore and aft rigged craft have their sails lashed to the boom; therefore, in this respect at least, Old Sweden is not following in the wake of Young America."

IMPORTANT APPLICATION FOR THE ORIGINAL WILL OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—The late Emperor Napoleon I. made his will whilst at St. Helena, and which was proved in London shortly after his decease, and deposited with all other original wills in the fire-proof room of the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, where it has been inspected by thousands of the curious, both Englishmen and foreigners; but it is now to be delivered up to the French nation. On Thursday, the 17th instant, an application was made by the Queen's Proctor to the judge of the Prerogative Court, on behalf of the French Government, for the purpose of removing from the English Court the original will. The judge assented to the application, and the will is, therefore, to be delivered out as soon as an official notarial copy thereof is made, which will remain in England in lieu of the original. The Queen's Proctor and the Registrar of the Prerogative Court are deputed to attend on Lord John Russell, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to deliver the same to his Lordship for transmission to the French authorities.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated the intentions of the Government in regard to law reform. He thought it desirable not to proceed to further reforms in the Court of Chancery and the Superior Courts of Common Law until the reforms which had been so recently effected in those courts had been tested. With regard to the proposed fusion of law and equity, he thought it would be unadvisable if, with his short experience on the woolsack, he were to attempt any measure on this subject. The state of the testamentary jurisdiction of the country should have his attention; and he would place himself in communication with Dr. Lushington, to see what changes could be effected in the mode least likely to cause injury. With regard to the law of marriage and divorce, commissioners had been appointed to inquire into these subjects, and, until they had reported, it would be impolitic to propose any thing. One beneficial measure he found almost ready to his hand. This had reference to the transfer of land and a registration of deeds. It was utterly impossible that the land of the kingdom could be transferred as easily as Bank of England Stock. The objections (said the noble and learned Lord) lie on the very surface:—

"It is obvious that £1000 of stock is precisely the same as every other £1000 of stock, while every man's acre is different from his neighbour's acre. It is therefore necessary that we should be able to identify every particle of land that is subject to transfer. But the real difficulty in what is called the transfer of land does not arise from the state of the law relative to the transfer of land. If there were no ownership but that of fee simple there would be very little difficulty indeed in the transfer of it; but on account of the complication of interests arising from mortgages, settlements, jointures, entails, and what are called shifting estates, and the difficulties are very considerable; because, when a party sells, he must prove that none of these circumstances affect his title. I believe that this is at the root of the difficulty and expense in the transfer of land in this country, and not in the system of conveyance."

There were two modes by which the transfer of land was made expensive at present—one arising from the length and complication of conveyances, and the other, and the really important one, from the investigation of titles. The length and complication of conveyances did not arise from the state of the law, but from the desire of the person purchasing to have the fullest details on the subject entered in the conveyance. The mode by which the investigation of titles might be made less difficult and occasion less expense than now, was as follows:—

"I propose, when anybody purchases an estate, that he is to go to the registrar, and put it upon the register. When time passes, and I want to sell, it will be seen that I have that register, and my deeds will show what my title was—because I do not propose to affect bygone titles; and then I propose that nothing shall affect the title to that land beyond what is seen upon the register in conjunction with my own original deeds."

Another bill was in progress for the better regulation of charities. But the great measure to which he should direct his attention was the codification of the statute law. The "Statutes at Large" were contained in forty closely-printed quarto volumes. The aggregate number of statutes, inclusive of Scotch and Irish statutes, amounted to about 20,000.

"They are (said the noble and learned Lord) all in a most repulsive form—there is no classification; but they are huddled together in the most complex fashion. It is part of the common law of the land that there cannot be a single stop in a statute, and, though you see them printed with stops, I have heard it argued that if the stops were in different places a different meaning would attach, and that the stops must be disregarded altogether. Then, again, the style in which they are couched is most perplexed. You will see enormous sentences occupying a whole quarto sheet, unbroken by a single paragraph or division. By one of the fictions of law the judges are supposed to be acquainted with all the law, both written and unwritten. To suppose that they really do know anything like all these statutes is absurd. No human mind could master them. What has been the consequence? Knowledge is impossible, and therefore ignorance has ceased to be a disgrace."

Of the enormous mass of our statutes only about one-fourth remained to be dealt with in consolidation, so that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way. He proposed to secure the services of Mr. Bellenden Ker, and of two or three other gentlemen well skilled in the subject; and with these gentlemen working under his special direction, after a plan he had marked out, he thought the statutes of the Legislature might be placed before the community in a compact form, and in language perfectly intelligible to the whole community.

"I conceive (said the noble Lord in conclusion) there is no reason why this proposed step should not, at some future time—some few years hence—constitute the foundation of a "Code Victoria," that shall put us on the same footing that a neighbouring nation has attained by that great code which will immortalise its creator long after his triumphs and his failures in all other matters have passed into oblivion" (Hear, hear).

The Lord Chancellor then laid upon the table a Bill for the Registration of Deeds.

LORD ST. LEONARDS said the fusion of law and equity might rather be called the confusion of law and equity (A laugh). He doubted whether any man was competent to digest the statute-laws of this country into a code.

The bill was read a first time.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the language of the President of the Board of Control, in a late speech to his constituents at Halifax.

The Earl of ABERDEEN assured the noble Lord that the most amicable relations existed between France and England. With respect to the speech complained of, though the expressions employed were not so respectful as might have been used to the Sovereign of a foreign state, he still thought its argument legitimate. He was sure, however, that nothing was farther from Sir Charles Wood's intention than to say anything offensive to the French Emperor.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. DISRAELI drew the attention of the House to the following paragraph in a speech delivered at Halifax by the President of the Board of Control (Sir C. Wood), reflecting upon the conduct of the present Emperor of the French:—

"Take our nearest neighbours; such a despotism never prevailed in Europe, even in the time of Napoleon I. The press gagged; liberty suppressed; no man allowed to speak his opinion; the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press; no press in Europe free but ours—which, thank God, he cannot gag; and hence his hatred of our press, that it alone dares to speak the truth."

LORD J. RUSSELL said he had called upon his right hon. friend for an explanation, and had received from him a letter, which the noble Lord read to the House. The concluding paragraph was as follows:—

"I expressed no opinion on the conduct of the Emperor, or, indeed, of any one, though I cannot conceive that an English Minister is to be precluded from adverting to what he understands to be the state of things on the Continent (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"); but I can say, with the utmost sincerity, that in doing so nothing could be further from my intention than to use any words which could be considered as offensive to the Emperor, and I regret that any expression should have fallen from me on that occasion on which such an interpretation could have been placed."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced his intention to submit a measure amending the law relating to Savings-banks.

MR. CORBEN inquired whether the British Government had had any communication with the Government of France with respect to the increased naval preparations alleged to be going on in that country? He put this question because a letter appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, from the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, in which the noble Earl asserted, from private and exclusive information which might be relied upon, that the French were meditating a descent upon our shores.

LORD J. RUSSELL said the increase in the French naval force was not such as to justify the British Government in asking any questions of France thereupon. The relations between the two countries were of the most friendly nature; and, with respect to European affairs, the best understanding prevailed between the two Governments. He knew nothing of the peculiar information possessed by the noble Earl; and, added the noble Lord, "I don't attach so much importance as my hon. friend to the statement of a Peer of the realm, because there are Peers of the realm whose authority is by no means infallible" (A laugh, and a laugh).

The General Board of Health Bill passed through committee.

The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reform of Sheriff's Courts in Scotland. The bill also provided greater facilities for the ejection of tenants, when the term of their tenancy had expired.

On the motion of Sir J. SHELLEY, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws under which dues or taxes are levied on the introduction of goods into the metropolis and the neighbourhood, the mode of collection, and the expenditure of such dues or taxes.

LORD J. RUSSELL could state on behalf of the Corporation of the City of London, that they were willing to meet any inquiry into the subject (A laugh).

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of EXETER protested against the Government measure on the Clergy Reserves of Canada. He asserted that every member of the Canadian Legislature had committed himself to the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves so soon as the Imperial Legislature should give them the power. The present Ministry—containing, as it did, churchmen like the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone—were the last persons from whom such an act of confiscation was to have been expected.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE defended the measure, as being founded upon the right of internal self-government which had been conceded to the Canadian Legislature.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

LORD J. RUSSELL gave an explanation as to the course intended to be taken by the Government relative to the Income-tax, from which it may be inferred that the Government have it in contemplation to propose, during the present session, an alteration in the Income-tax, and possibly a modification in the mode of assessment.

MR. DRUMMOND moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land. He wished to establish the rule that, after a title had been once examined by a competent tribunal, and established, that one examination should be held conclusive for ever. His object was to have these titles registered, which should be held good for ever after. He wished to have a registration of titles, which was a thing totally separate from a registration of deeds. A registry of titles would shorten the abstract, and in that sense would enable land to be transferred as easily as stock. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

MR. F. PEEL moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Legislature of Canada to deal with the Clergy Reserves. When Canada was divided into two provinces in 1791, it was provided that whenever the Crown disposed of its waste lands, one-seventh should be reserved for the Protestant clergy. Large quantities of land had been so reserved; and at the present moment the Clergy Reserves consisted in part of land and in part of money invested in the Funds. The fund was appropriated to the payment of stipends to ministers of different denominations, but by far the greater portion was received by the Established Churches of England and Scotland. In 1840, it was determined to unite the two provinces; and a compromise was agreed to by the Canadian Legislature, which, however, in its practical operation, had been found to give a greater share of the reserve to the Churches of England and Scotland than was warranted by the proportion of population professing the creeds of those churches. The people of Canada desired a re-adjustment of the question; and the object of the present bill was to give the Legislature of Canada the power of altering the present arrangement. He did not think it right to anticipate that the clergy reserves would necessarily be alienated from religious purposes, and secularised by the Legislature. The endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada might be dealt with by the Legislature; and it was now only proposed to set the Protestant endowment on the same footing. The Government had taken ample guarantees for the enjoyment by the present clergy of the Church of England of the stipends now paid to them, and which would be continued so long as they should live.

SIR J. PAKINGTON and SIR R. INGLIS opposed the bill, on the ground that it interfered with the rights of property solemnly guaranteed to the Protestant clergy by the act of 1840.

LORD J. RUSSELL argued for the right of the Colonial Legislature to decide for itself whether to distribute the property either among clerical or lay bodies. He doubted, however, whether it was wise in the Canadian Legislature to wish to disturb the act of 1840; and anticipated that violent heats and animosities would be engendered between those who wished to apply the fund to secular purposes and those who would have it appropriated exclusively to religious purposes, but apportioned between religious sects. The noble Lord congratulated the House upon the happy results of the union of the two provinces. There was no instance of any dependency of the British Crown having made so rapid an advance in prosperity within an equal space of time as Canada had done since the Legislative Union had taken place.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The County Elections Polls Bill was read a third time by a majority of 129 against 28.

On the motion of Mr. Deedes, the Parish Constables Bill was read a second time.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals, by extending the power of appeal.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

LORD BROUGHAM was in attendance, having just arrived from France.

## TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Lord Montague, the Duke of NEWCASTLE took the opportunity of correcting a misapprehension that prevailed in reference to what Lord John Russell stated in the other House of Parliament upon the subject. Although the Government had determined to abolish transportation to Van Diemen's Land, they felt it necessary to continue transportation, for a short period and to a limited extent, to Western Australia.

## THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

LORD CARDIGAN, in asking the noble Earl at the head of the Government whether her Majesty's Ministers contemplated the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as recommended by Lord John Russell when Prime Minister of the country, took occasion to express his opinion of the uselessness of the office for all public purposes, and of its being calculated to impair the just and proper administration of the law in Ireland.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, he believed that the noble Lord alluded to by the noble Earl had found reason to change his opinion on this subject before he left office. The present Government had no intention to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of WICKLOW expressed his disappointment at the answer just given by the noble Earl at the head of the Government.

LORD BROUGHAM, having referred to the proposed law reform of the Lord Chancellor, expressed his regret that he (Lord Brougham) was not present when the noble and learned Lord made his statement on the subject. The opinions and intentions therein expressed were highly creditable to the noble and learned Lord. He also tendered his thanks to Lord St. Leonards, for his efforts in the way of law reform. He hoped that the statement of the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack was not made, as many similar ones had been, more to mark time than really to advance in the way of reform. Lord Brougham then moved the first reading of Lord Denman's Law of Evidence Bill, which he had framed for the purpose of extending it to Scotland.

The LORD CHANCELLOR hoped it would not be necessary for him to assure their Lordships that, when he made his statement on the subject of law reform, it was really his intention to advance. He would be most happy to avail himself of the valuable assistance of Lord Brougham in his proposed amendment of the law.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was then read a first time.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. Fagan, Sir JOHN YOUNG stated that a measure on the subject of Ministers' Money in Ireland was under consideration of the Government, and would be brought forward as early as possible.

LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, said that he was not prepared to state the time at which the Government would be able to bring forward a measure on the subject of secondary punishments.

## HOP DUTIES.

MR. FREWEN moved that the Excise duty on hops is impolitic and unjust, and ought to be repealed. The hon. gentleman entered into statistical details, for the purpose of showing that the operation of the tax was oppressive and unequal, its collection was vexatious, and the whole burden and inconvenience of it fell upon a body of persons engaged in a work of agriculture which employed a large number of labourers.

MR. FULLER seconded the motion.

MR. GLADSTONE hoped that the House would not enter into a discussion of the question under existing circumstances. He admitted that the case of the county of Sussex was undoubtedly hard as compared with other hop-growing districts; but this called rather for a readjustment of the mode of levying the tax than its repeal. A tax ought never to be repealed until the House had decided what the expenditure for the year should be. An abstract resolution of this kind was not the mode by which the question of taxation should be considered.

MR. E. BALL supported the motion, alleging that the House was bound to adopt it, in accordance with its own Free-trade principle.

MR. DEEDES characterised the motion as another attempt of Mr. Frewen to place Sussex against all England. Nothing could be more suicidal for Sussex itself than to claim the repeal of the hop duty—thus opening the door to the unrestricted admission of foreign hops into the English market.

COL. HARCOURT opposed the motion for agricultural reasons.

MR. BRIGHT disputed Mr. Gladstone's dictum that such motions should not be brought forward until the financial statement was made. The hop tax was a disgrace to a civilised country.

MR. HUME said, if independent members were to take the advice of men in office as to the time and mode in which such motions should be made, no good would ever be done for the country.

The motion was negatived by a majority of 175 to 91.

## THE CASE OF THE MADIAI.

MR. KINNAIRD brought under notice the case of the Madiai, with the view of inducing the House to agree to an address "that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such steps as her Majesty may deem most fitting for bringing under the notice of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany the strong feelings prevailing among a large number of her Majesty's subjects, in consequence of the persecution now

actively begun in Tuscany of those who secretly or openly profess principles held by her Majesty in common with the majority of her Majesty's subjects in this United Kingdom, which persecution appears likely to increase in intensity through the decree lately promulgated, which re-enacts the penalty of death against the so-called depravers of the religion of the State." The hon. gentleman said that the imprisonment of those persons for reading the word of God had caused the greatest consternation, not only in England, but throughout Protestant Europe, and even as far as America. So strongly did the President of the United States feel on the subject that he had not only addressed a remonstrance to the Tuscan Government, but had offered a vessel to convey the Madiai to the United States, and to provide for them there. He wished much the British Government had exhibited the like humane promptitude. He had arrived at the conclusion that the case of the Madiai and the persecutions of a like kind which had occurred, may be taken as evidence of the determination of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to put down Protestantism by force wherever the aid of the civil power could be obtained. In his opinion the charge preferred against the Madiai of having violated Tuscan law had been disproved by the facts.

LORD D. STUART seconded Mr. Kinnaird's motion.

MR. LUCAS followed in a speech of some length, in the course of which he denied that the Madiai had been condemned for reading the Bible, but for carrying on a system of proselytism by foreign agency, and for holding a conventicle in their own house, contrary to the law of the country. Why did not the Foreign Minister of this country interfere, and remonstrate with the Emperor of Russia when that great potentate authorised the persecution and the torture of the Catholic nuns of Minsk? No; the tender mercies of the Government are only to be exercised in the case of Protestants. He taunted Lord Palmerston with having written a despatch to the Marquis of Normanby in 1847, containing expressions of satisfaction at the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, and in which he recommended their extermination, as well as any lay Catholics that advocated their cause. After adverting to the case of Tahiti as another instance of a similar character, the hon. gentleman said he would test the sincerity of the Government in their profession of religious liberty by submitting a motion for the interposition of the Crown on behalf of Roman Catholics suffering persecution in Sweden, and other Protestant countries. The resolution before the House was opposed to the facts of the case, or he would have supported it.

LORD J. RUSSELL complimented the hon. member on the ability of his speech; but said he had watched as eagerly as unavailingly to ascertain whether he approved or otherwise of the principle of punishing persons for their religious opinions. With respect to the proceedings of Lord Palmerston, in the case of Switzerland, he must say that there was nothing like inconsistency in the conduct of the noble Lord, who, if he had erred, had erred entirely upon Roman Catholic and not upon Protestant authority. It was also to be recollected that not only the King of Spain but the Pope himself had expelled the Jesuits from their dominions. With respect to the nuns of Minsk, the Pope had energetically interfered in their behalf, and surely it was equally natural that England should interfere on behalf of Protestants similarly persecuted. Taking the case of the Madiai as represented by the Tuscan Government and by Mr. Lucas himself, the punishment inflicted was a moral crime against which the voice of England was raised; but it would be equally raised against any similar persecution of Catholics in Sweden or elsewhere. He would at once state, as a universal principle, that religious persecution was odious and indefensible; but he would advise Mr. Kinnaird to withdraw his motion, and leave the subject in the hands of the Government.

MR. BOWYER remarked upon the fact that Lord John Russell was not able to give a single instance in which England had ever interfered in behalf of persecuted Roman Catholics.

MR. H. DRUMMOND said that the excuse for the persecution of the Madiai was that it was done by the civil power, and not by the ecclesiastical. Similar excuses were made for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and for outrages of a like character. He acquitted the Catholic laity of any wish to persecute, but he could not acquit the Catholic hierarchy.

MR. FITZGERALD, as a Roman Catholic, expressed his regret that such a cruel sentence should have been carried out as that against the Madiai.

LORD STANLEY thought there could be no doubt of the propriety of interference on the part of England; but such interference should be of a non-official character.

SIR R. H. INGLIS repudiated the principle laid down by Mr. Lucas, that the British Government was at all called upon to consider the wrongs of persons belonging to other than the Protestant religion.

LORD PALMERSTON said that Mr. Lucas, finding himself unable to say one word in defence of the Duke of Tuscany, had made some observations upon his (Lord Palmerston's) interference in the affairs of Switzerland. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend the course he had pursued in recommending the retirement of the Jesuits from Switzerland, which was the obvious course under the circumstances.

MR. KINNAIRD then withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

## DINNER TO NONCONFORMIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A GREAT Dissenting demonstration took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, when nearly 400 gentlemen from the metropolis, and from more than seventy towns in the provinces, celebrated, at a public dinner, the successes achieved by the Dissenting body at the recent elections. Mr. Samuel Morley, who presided, was supported by fifteen Dissenting members of Parliament—Sir J. Anderson, Stirling; Sir G. Goodman, Leeds; Messrs. E. Ball, Cambridgeshire; T. Barnes, Bolton; J. Bell, Guildford; J. Cheetham, South Lancashire; F. Crossley, Halifax; G. Hadfield, Sheffield; C. Hindley, Ashton; J. Kershaw, Stockport; E. Miall, Rochdale; R. Milligan, Bradford; A. Pellatt, Southwark; S. M. Peto, Norwich; and J. Pilkington, Blackburn. Two other members—Mr. A. Hastie, Glasgow; and Mr. O. Thompson, Aberdeen—were unavoidably absent. There were also present: the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, W. Smith, LL.D., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Rev. Dr. Massie, Rev. Dr. Steane, Mr. C. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. J. Cassell; Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds; the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, &c.

The chairman said he understood the company to meet to-night as Evangelical Nonconformists. While they had a hearty sympathy with everything political that tended either to increase liberty or happiness, yet they wished it to be understood that Dissent was not a mere political movement. There were in the House of Commons, it was supposed, as many as 36 members who held, in the main, Nonconformist principles. They represented a population, according to the last census, of 3,921,078 persons. They formed about one-eighth of the House, and they represented a sixth of the electors of the population of England. He gave "Our Representatives in Parliament."

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Cheetham, Mr. S. M. Peto, and Mr. Miall. Mr. Peto gave his brother members and the meeting some prudent advice. He deprecated bringing forward motions prematurely in the House, and thought it undesirable for the Dissenters, either in the House or out of it, to adopt an aggressive policy. The only way in which the Dissenters could create a public and Parliamentary sentiment was by maintaining, for a time, a defensive policy, by vigilantly watching the course of public legislation, by opposing every encroachment, by opposing every extension of the state church system at the expense of the people, and by frequent inculcations of sound views on these questions.

MR. MIALL, who followed, said:—"I have had but very slight experience of the House of Commons; but I believe that, to an earnest, practical man, seeking to enforce that which he believes to be of importance, that House is, after all, an indulgent assembly. It has its moods of vexation; it will not suffer itself to be turned into a debating club—and very proper too; it cares less than nothing for fine speeches that are to end only in waste of time: but if a man earnestly and practically desires to say something which it does not like, and that man is manifestly impelled by a dutiful sense of necessity, the House will listen with respect. Not there less than elsewhere are moral qualities powerless. There, as elsewhere, courage and consistency will have their due weight. Whatever we do with our distinctive principles there, must undoubtedly be done with due discretion; but if we do invariably put them aside, I believe we shall deservedly draw down upon us the contempt of all the world."

The chairman proposed "Our Literature," which called up the Rev. Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Josiah Conder. The latter said:—"The four most popular books, perhaps, in the English language were written by Dissenters—Milton's "Paradise Lost," John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," and Watt's "Psalms" and "Hymns" (Loud laughter and cheers.)

MR. BARNES, M.P., gave the "Milton Club." Mr. H. Bateman, who responded, said that premises had been purchased on Ludgate-hill, where it was intended to erect a very simple elevation, bearing upon its front the appearance of a gentlemanly private house, where everybody who came within the comprehensive designation of Evangelical Nonconformists, would be heartily welcome. The ground, which had been purchased, was freehold; and, if adequately supported, no doubt the contemplated building would remain for generations in the service of the great Nonconformist body.

The chairman proposed "The Press" coupling with the toast the names of Edward Baines, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

MR. BAINES promised to do his part in the *Leeds Mercury* towards supporting the new members in the maintenance of Nonconformist and Liberal sentiments in the House of Commons. He called attention to the Taxes on Knowledge, for the purpose of showing their baneful tendency in keeping back the education of the people in its maturer stage, and expressed a hope that Nonconformist members of the House of Commons would unite as one man in support of any proposition which might be introduced for the entire removal of these taxes.

The proceedings did not terminate until half-past eleven o'clock. Ladies were admitted to the galleries at each end of the room, and the fair spectators appeared to take great interest in the proceedings.

MR. RANSFORD and a glee party were in attendance; but the speeches were so long, that very little demand was made upon them for their musical services.



## EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## SECOND NOTICE.

Our complaint against the prevailing coldness of treatment of our landscape-painters generally bears with peculiar force and significance against a picture by F. R. Lee, R.A., in other respects an admirable work, "Benmore, with the town of Killin, taken from the North of Loch Tay." All the striking features, all the nice details of a magnificent stretch of mountain scenery, are embodied on the canvas with great precision and command of perspective; but how cold is the sky, the floating clouds still clinging to the hill-top! how chilling cold the surface of the lake! how cold and cheerless all!—the more so for the thin flickering ray of sunshine almost smothered before it touches the earth! In referring to a production by so esteemed an artist, in further illustration of our general position, we are actuated by no wish to make an invidious selection; that is unnecessary when so many works around err in the same respect; but to show that even our very best hands set example for a style of treatment which we are fain to consider an unhappy one, if not utterly untruthful; and to express a hope that their influence may before long be turned in a more wholesome and agreeable direction. It may be alleged, in answer to these remarks, that there are as many cold days as warm in our ill-favoured land; and that in Holland, where the climate is still less genial than with us, winter scenes have been a favourite subject with her best painters ever since she had a school. We grant both these positions; but, in reply to them, submit that although the loveliest women have sometimes their hours of ill-humour, an artist rarely selects their aspect at such times from choice; and that the Dutch, whilst in hundreds of admirable works they faithfully represented the bitter realities of a winter's day, took care to enliven and light up the scene by the introduction of figures clothed accordingly, and engaged in sports and occupations appropriate to the season. Without these additions, the mere representation of an ice-bound lake or snow-covered plain would be as unmeaning and repulsive as in some other instances of the kind which come under our notice in the present and other modern exhibitions, but which we need not now stop to particularise.

Over Mr. Lee's landscape, on the east wall of the North Room, is a figure subject by H. W. Phillips, entitled "Lyciska, from the play of 'Valerie,'" a striking though not complimentary portrait

of the inimitable tragedienne, Rachel, as she appears in the wild scene of revelry in the play named. The golden goblet is poised in her hand, her face is flushed, and her features wear an expres-

followed up by such extravagances as those in the example before us. O'Neil exhibits a "Study," and a "St. Agnes," the latter of which we engrave. It is a pleasing picture: the attitude is simple and



"ST. AGNES."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

sion of momentary triumph and defiance. It is, altogether, a highly characteristic picture; though, in our opinion, not finished up to the mark.

Very near at hand, on each side of the above, are two as unsatisfactory nonentities as it were possible to conceive in the domain of canvas: the one "An Archer," with a green dress and a very far from "arch" expression; the other a "Lady Hawking," insipid, stiff, and chalkily coloured. But for the fact of their being the productions of an R.A., H. W. Pickersgill, we should almost have been tempted to have passed by these very feeble productions in silence; but, at a time when the extension of the resources of the venerable Academy—the seat of the "aristocracy of art," as it has been styled—is under discussion, it is interesting to see what example has been, and is likely to be, set by the *élite* of that institution.

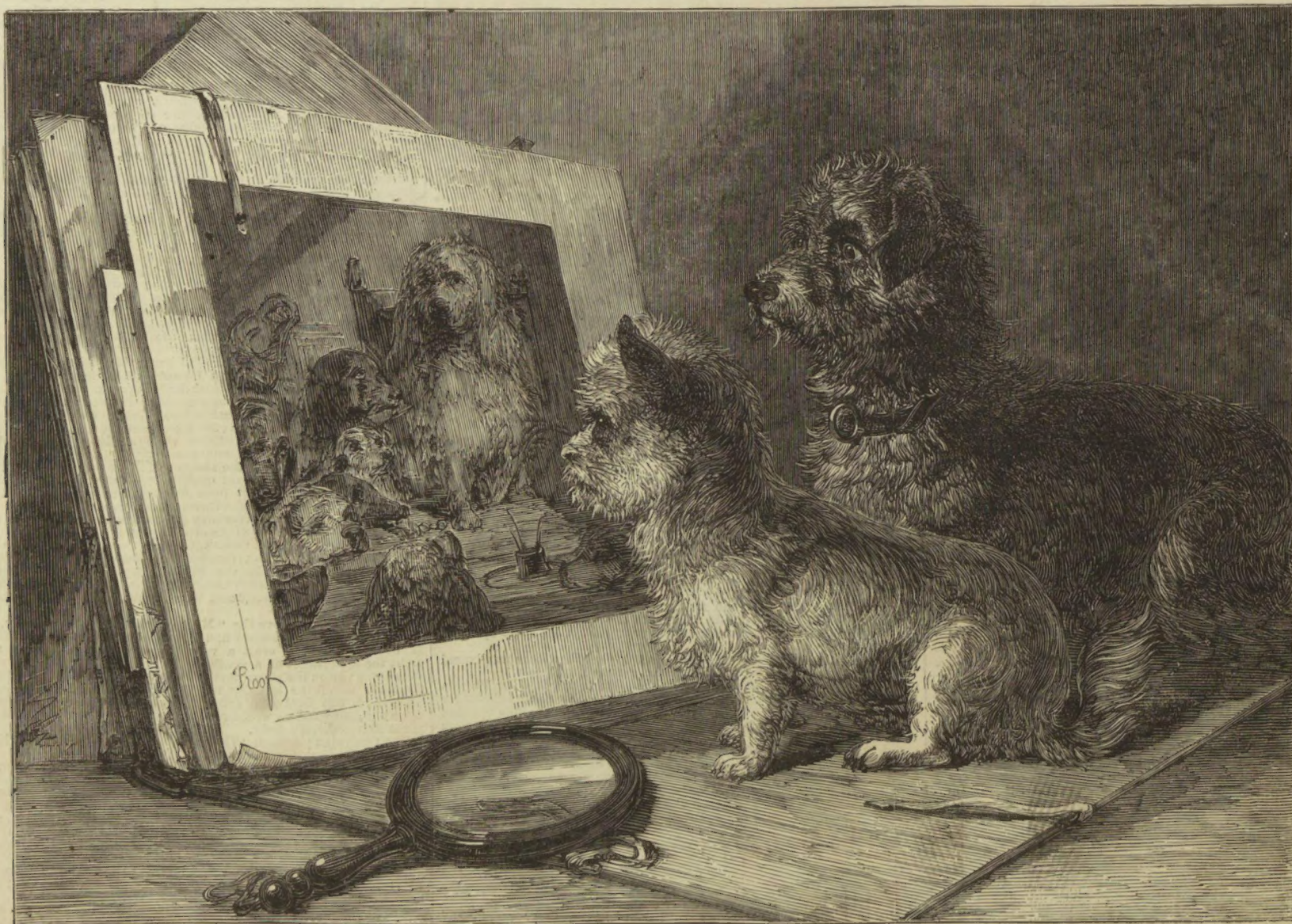
J. E. Lauder, of Edinburgh, has a study of a "Money Lender," which exhibits considerable command of expression and cleverness in the design. The treatment is evidently intended to be studied after Rembrandt; but there is an absence of that great master's marvellous harmony and tone, and especially a prevalence of blue and cold mixed tints, in which Rembrandt never dealt. The same artist has a tolerably successful "illustration" piece of Duncan "Baillie Mackwheelie at Breakfast," after a well-known passage in "Waverley."

C. R. It has a small picture, after the style of Etty, "The Sea Nymph's Toilette"—

A dainty damsel dressing of her hair—

very gaudy in colouring, and adventitiously attractive in texture; but, upon the whole, hard and unsatisfactory. We have also a less showy but more ambitious study of "Sappho contemplating suicide on the brink of a rocky precipice," in which considerable command of feature and careful drawing are displayed.

H. C. Selous has a truly startling embodiment of the murder scene in "Macbeth," in which Macbeth has evidently been studied and overdone. The inhospitable Thane, dressed in gaudy nondescript attire, stands "grinning horribly" over the sleeping persons of Duncan and his attendants, who, by the way, are most uncomfortably and uncereemoniously huddled together. A single lamp casts a lurid and unwholesome light upon the scene, at the back of which is a green curtain. All the details are stagy and exaggerated. It becomes almost imperative to condemn errors of conceit in men of real genius when they are liable to be



"THE CRITICS."—PAINTED BY T. KARL.



## THE WINTER EXHIBITION.



"PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE DANUBE.—MORNING."—PAINTED BY JOHN ZEITTER.

dignified; the expression of the upturned face speaks of devout resignation; whilst the features are eminently feminine and beautiful. The colouring is not quite so successful; that of the drapery being cold, and that of the upper part being of a lurid glow unfavourable to the complexion.

Amongst the *pièces de genre* (which we shall notice more in detail on a future occasion) come two animal pieces which attract a good deal of notice. The one is by J. Wolf, who ushers it in with a pun (there ought really to be a notice in front of the catalogue—"No puns admitted"), which runs thus:—"Just out, the Tale (tail) of a Teal" (*Quarterly List of New Works on Natural History*). It represents an unfortunate, or perhaps we should say fortunate teal, just escaped from the claws of two hawks, leaving his "tail" behind him, which his two assailants, perched on the top of a rock, still fight over. The birds are vigorously painted; the foliage admirably true in colour and texture.

The other animal piece now under notice, and which we Engrave, is by T. Earl, and is entitled "The Critics." Here we have a couple of rough terriers intently scanning the merits of an engraving from one of Landseer's well known and favourite dog pieces; amongst the various animals represented, in which they fancy they recognise an old acquaintance or rival. The joke perhaps is not founded on fact—not perhaps true to nature; but *si non e vel e ben trovato*—the features and expression of the two dogs speak for the correctness of their portraiture; and it is impossible to contemplate their interesting occupation without participating in their feelings.

## WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES.

We have already noticed the opening of this interesting exhibition for

the current year. Our purpose in now recurring to it is to present Engravings of two of the works exhibited which struck us as possessing peculiar merit.

The "View of the Danube," with groups of persons looking out for the arrival of boats, by Zeitter, is pleasing in character, and nicely filled up in the details.

The study of "Russian Peasants," by Ivons, small though it be, is an extremely vigorous and striking effect. The group consists of three persons: two of them are earnestly engaged in the fascinations of "the hazard of the die;" whilst the third, who is partially overcome with the fumes of strong drink and tobacco, languidly surveys their proceedings. The drawing throughout is masterly.



"RUSSIAN PEASANTS PLAYING AT DICE."—PAINTED BY A. IVONS.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow in Inches.
Feb. 11	29.355	38.6	30.7	32.8	— 5.7	88	N.E.	0.02
" 12	29.395	36.1	28.8	31.1	— 7.5	96	N.E.	0.06
" 13	29.593	36.4	28.4	32.1	— 6.6	87	N.E.	0.12
" 14	29.797	35.5	29.3	30.7	— 8.0	86	N.E.	0.01
" 15	29.811	34.7	23.8	28.1	— 10.7	93	N.W.	0.00
" 16	29.794	39.8	26.5	32.4	— 6.5	86	N.E.	0.05
" 17	29.733	35.9	27.7	30.6	— 8.4	94	N.E.	0.02

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.644 inches. The weather during the week has been very severe, the temperature varying from 6° to 11° below its average. The mean temperature of the week was 31.1°, being 7.6° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean daily difference of temperature during the week was 8.8°. The temperature has varied during the week from 39.8° on the 16th, to 23.8° on the 15th. Snow fell on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 17th, producing nearly 0.3 in. (three-tenths of an inch) of water.

Lewisham, Feb. 18, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week, 1653 children were born: of these, 849 were boys, and 804 were girls. For the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845 to 1852, the average number was 1427. The number of deaths in the week was 1235; while the average number weekly, in the months of December, 1852, and January, 1853, was 1027; so that the effect of the cold weather is evidenced by an increase of mortality to the amount of at least 200 weekly. Of diseases of the lungs and organs of respiration, 312 cases proved fatal—the average number weekly is 214; to hooping-cough 53 deaths are attributable—its average is 40; to measles 21 deaths are due—in the week before, 3 only; to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 41 deaths during the week are attributable.

The Speaker will hold two levees this session—the first on Saturday, the 5th of March, and the second on Saturday, the 12th of March—each night at ten o'clock.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—The annual Hunterian oration was delivered on Monday in the new theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Mr. Bransby Cooper, F.R.S., in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever collected together within the walls of that institution; an audience comprising the *élite* of the surgical profession resident in the metropolis.

**THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION.**—His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen have given a grand dinner at the new residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton-house-terrace, to Lord and Lady John Russell and a large party of scientific gentlemen.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—The third drawing for rights of choice of allotment amongst the uncompleted shareholders of this society took place on Saturday, at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand. The next drawing will take place on the 13th of March.

**THE ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Monday, in the board-room of the hospital, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields. There was a large attendance of governors, and the chair was filled by the Rev. John Russell, D.D.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—A crowded meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir Roderick L. Murchison, the president, in the chair. The papers read were:—1. Abstract of Letters received from Mr. Ladislaus Magyar, dated the 20th of April, 1851, Sah-Quilem, on the River Kazsabi, Kalunda, in Africa. Translated from the Hungarian, by Dr. H. Rouay; accompanied by a learned Commentary on the same, by Mr. Cooley. 2. Remarks on the Country between Selenia, the Valley of the Orontes, Antioch and Apimere to Belis, on the Euphrates; by Dr. J. B. Thompson. 3. Note on the Watershed of the Wadi El Araba; by Captain W. Allen, R.N., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.

**CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.**—The annual meeting of this corporation was held on Monday, at the offices, 79, Pall-mall. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., presided. According to the report, the operations of the committee had been attended with considerable success. The report of the building committee was read, and stated that a sum of about £16,000 was already subscribed for erecting a new building in lieu of the one at St. John's-wood. It appears the greater part of the money was the gift of Dr. Warneford, who was a donor to the amount of £13,000.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—On Monday evening Mr. Frederick Warren, of Manchester, delivered the first of a course of four lectures at the Society of Arts, on the History, Trade, and Manufacture of Cotton. This lecture was devoted to a consideration of the natural history of the cotton plant, and of the countries in which it flourishes.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the society's rooms, Regent-street, the special objects of exhibition being camellias, table pears, and lettuces. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, however, there was a very small collection of specimens, the larger proportion of those shown being from the society's own gardens. Mr. Ingram, gardener of the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, received a prize for some fine asparagus, the hundred heads exhibited weighing two ve pounds. The specimens were raised in pits, heated by hot-water pipes. The chair was taken by Mr. Henderson. The next meeting is to be held on the 1st of March.

**ST. THOMAS'S CHARTERHOUSE NEW SCHOOLS.**—On Thursday these schools, in Goswell-street, the foundation of which was laid by the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the 28th April, 1852, were opened by the Earl of Granville (Lord President of the Council), assisted by the Duke of Argyll (Lord Privy Seal), the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Hereford, &c. The schools, which are built in the Byzantine style, will accommodate 1000 children, in addition to 600 accommodated in the old school. The total expenses have been £3245, of which £2146 has been subscribed, in addition to Government grants of about £2000, leaving £1140 to be provided for. In the evening about 160 friends of the institution dined together at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; and we doubt not a large sum was subscribed to cover the deficiency.

**LINENDRAPERS' AND SILK MERCERS' ASSOCIATION.**—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of this association was held in Exeter Hall; Mr. John Pearce in the chair. The report stated that during the past year, 76 applications for relief had been favourably entertained, and the whole expenditure had been about £2600, exclusive of £1900 invested, making the funded property of the company £36,485. The report was adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

**FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME.**—On Thursday, a public meeting in aid of this society was held in the Hanover-square Rooms; Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., in the chair. It appeared from the statements made that there are 100,000 female servants in England, of which 10,000 are always out of place. Since the establishment of the society, in 1836, 25,000 wanting places had been registered free of expenses, and many thousands had been attended in ill health, and prevented falling into distress and misery. A number of resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to use its best efforts to enable the society to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

**ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB BALL.**—On Tuesday the spirited and liberal members of this club gave their annual ball at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded with elegantly-dressed company throughout the evening. The stewards were indefatigable in their exertions, which were completely successful; and the result was, altogether, one of the most select and attractive entertainments of the season.

**SEWERS COMMISSION, &c.**—On Monday Lord Palmerston received deputations on the subject of the mismanagement of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission and the police of the metropolis, at his private residence in Carlton-gardens. The deputations, consisting of delegates from nearly every metropolitan parish, were accompanied by Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Hutchins, M.P. Sir B. Hall, having introduced and stated the objects of the deputation, Lord Palmerston said he felt it to be his duty, as it was his inclination, to exercise the office he then held to the best of his energy and ability to the public advantage. In order to do this, he was most anxious to hear the expression of the opinions and the feelings of the public at large; and therefore he was much obliged to those gentlemen who had come there that day to give him practical information which he should no doubt find exceedingly useful to him as a guide. The deputation then withdrew, and proceeded to the official residence of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**—Mr. Tufnell, M.P., had an interview with Sir James Graham, at the Admiralty, on Monday, for the purpose of presenting petitions from the shipwrights and joiners at Devonport, praying for an increase of wages. Sir George Berkeley, M.P., who was to have accompanied his colleague, was prevented by indisposition.

## MUSIC.

## THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF MENDELSSOHN.

A warm controversy has been carried on, for some time, respecting the extraordinary keeping back from publication of the unpublished works of Mendelssohn. The facts of the case are these. The lamented genius left upwards of sixty MS. compositions in his library. His wife, after her husband's death, gave the manuscripts to Paul Mendelssohn, the banker, of Berlin, a brother of the composer. Paul Mendelssohn, not being a musician, handed over the MSS. to Herr Schleinitz, a well-known amateur, who, however, took up so much time in preparing the works for the press, that it was found necessary to withdraw the MSS. and confide them to the care of a committee of four professors, namely: Herr David, the violinist and composer; Herr Hauptmann, the organist and composer; Herr Moscheles, the popular pianist and composer; and Herr Rietz, a professor of the Leipzig Conservatory. Now these four artists are charged with a much heavier fault than that of Schleinitz. The amateur was accused only of slowness; but the professors have subjected themselves to the graver accusation of suppression, and suppression of the worst kind—that of withholding from the public eye and ear the MSS. of a Mendelssohn, whose inspirations, it need scarcely be added, belong to the world—not to Leipzig and its four professors. Here, then, is the entire case. Some twenty-six posthumous productions have seen the light, and more than double that number are at the "tender mercies" of four artists who dare to take upon themselves the responsibility of publishing what they in their wisdom may deem to be worthy of Mendelssohn's genius. Now this is not the case of an editor of the works of a deceased writer, who in the interest of public morals, or having regard for the feelings of existing persons, takes upon himself to keep back certain portions of private correspondence, or of exciting objectionable matter. It is the glorious attribute of music that it is incapable of inculcating a bad thought; and, therefore, what Mendelssohn wrote and did not publish, cannot affect his good name. "But," say the somewhat dogmatic and dictatorial advocates of suppression, "we fear if we publish such and such a work, the world may think less of Mendelssohn's genius." This defence is adding insult to injury. Common sense revolts at such miserable reasoning. The question of degree of interest in the MSS. as compared with what we know of Mendelssohn, has nothing at all to do with the necessity for publication of all his compositions, in order that we may follow, step by step, the development of his mighty powers. Then we are met by the assertion, that if the composer had lived, he himself would have given to the flames many of his MSS. It seems odd, however, that he should have taken such pains to preserve these MSS., by carefully binding them in a volume; but is it not a fact that composers, as well as poets and painters, are very often the worst judges of their own works? At all events, with all due deference to David, Hauptmann, Moscheles, and Rietz, the great body of amateurs and artists of this country desire to form their own judgment of the unpublished works of Mendelssohn; and it is a monstrous stretch of executive power, a flagrant violation of the principles of honest editorship of posthumous works, and it is a daring disregard of public opinion to tell the world, that suppression is to be the mode of action, when the world is absolutely panting to hear every note that Mendelssohn committed to paper.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The second meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union took place at Willis's Rooms last Monday night, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, and Phillips being the principal singers.

Herr Jansa, the violinist, commenced, on Monday night, at the New Beethoven Rooms, Queen Anne-street, a second series of concerts of chamber music, aided by Herr F. Hennen, second violin; Herr Goffrie, tenor; and Mr. W. F. R. ed violoncello. Mlle. Hermann was the vocalist, and Mr. Aguilar the pianist. Herr Jansa's trio for piano, violin, and violoncello has much merit, particularly in the adagio, but it is excessively difficult to execute.

Herr Pauer, the pianist, gave the first of a series of three *soirées musicales* at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, with the co-operation of Miss Dolby, Mr. W. S. Bennett, and Signor Piatti. Herr Pauer is rapidly making way in the estimation of connoisseurs as an executant of first-rate ability. His playing of his own arrangement of Handel's concerto No. 2, is a fine specimen of his just appreciation of his master; and, associated with Sterndale Bennett, in Mozart's fantasia in F minor, for two pianofortes, the amateurs must have experienced a rich treat. Of Herr Pauer's sonata in C minor, for pianoforte and violoncello, we have every reason to report favourably. The minuet and trio are full of merit; the adagio is less acceptable. It was faultlessly given by the composer and Piatti. Pauer's triumph over the enormous mechanical difficulties in Hummel's sonata places him in the highest rank of pianists.

The second of Mr. Ella's musical evenings took place on Thursday, at Willis's rooms, with the valuable assistance of Molique, Mellon, Goffrie, Piatti, Herr Pauer, and Miss Dolby, who sang Miss Laura Barker's fine cantata "Enone." Molique's beautiful quartet in B flat, Op. 42, was included in the programme, as well as Haydn's quartet in D, No. 79, Spohr's quintet in C minor, and Beethoven's theme and variations in F, Op. 34.

The Lent performance of Handel's "Messiah," by the Chelsea Sacred Harmonic Society, took place on Thursday night, at the Commercial-hall, in the King's-road. The chief vocalists were Miss Chambers, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Leffler; Mr. Rowley was leader of the band, and Mr. Holderness the conductor.

Staudigl, the famed basso, will visit London this season.

Mr. Charles Braham, the tenor, who has been studying three years at Naples, has met with great success at Messina, in Racini's "Maria Regina d'Inghilterra," and in Donizetti's "Polycete" (I Martiri).

Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," was performed at Exeter-hall last night, under Costa's direction, with Miss Birch, Miss Deakin, Miss F. Huddart, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and Phillips, as chief vocalists.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Francis, Mr. Lund, and Mr. F. Rodda) were engaged at the Stoke Newington Literary Institution on the 7th, and the Islington Literary Institution on the 14th: the rooms at both places being crowded, and the public delighted with the musical treat.

The musical meetings for the ensuing week will be the third concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, on Monday; Mr. Sterndale Bennett's second pianoforte concert, on Tuesday; the first of Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings, and of Mr. C. Salaman's pianoforte concerts, on Wednesday; and the second of Mr. Lindsay Sloper's *soirées*, on Thursday. M. Billet will begin his concerts of pianoforte music this evening (Saturday).

The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, in its account of the concert last Monday, given under the General Reid Bequest for the Chair of Music, which the University has so much abused, writes in the highest terms of the playing of Madame Pleyel, the pianiste, and of the singing of Madame Fiorentini. Miss Alleyne, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. F. Mori were the other artists.

**MISS CATHERINE HAYES IN CALIFORNIA.**—A letter from San Francisco, dated Dec. the 31st, gives the following information respecting the appearance in the land of gold, the "El Dorado del Mundo," of Miss Catherine Hayes:—"Miss Catherine Hayes has made an excellent engagement with Mr. Barnum, who is likely to realise as much by the contract as he did with that of Jenny Lind. Miss C. Hayes has now been here five weeks, singing with immense success. The tickets for the first concert were put up to auction, and no less than £230 was paid by a gentleman for the first one to the third concert; and at the succeeding ones as much as 500 to 600 dollars for the choice of seats. She has had fourteen concerts, and, at a public requisition of the principal inhabitants, she is to give ten or twelve more before she visits the interior. Despite of the great fire, and a dreadful storm which took place lately at Sacramento, she is expected to be very successful. The weather here has been most dreadful since her arrival: it has rained in torrents, but, nevertheless, the concerts have been crowded. People—even the ladies—come in great high boots, india-rubber cloaks, and hoods. Carriage hire is very expensive—to take only two persons to and from a concert, as much as £10 is constantly given. A coachman boasts that he has made £280 by Miss Hayes' first six concerts. So much for cab-hire here. Diamond rings, gold nuggets, fifty-dollar pieces, have been thrown to her on the stage. At one concert a riding-hat was presented to her, ornamented with green velvet and shamrocks, in fine gold, clasped in front with a harp of the same material. The most costly specimens in gold have been sent to her. Miss Hayes will visit South America before she returns to New York. The Empire Engine Company escort Miss Hayes, after a concert, to her hotel, with music, banners, and torches. Herr Mengis, the barytone, is also engaged. The concerts have been given in the San Francisco Hall, in Washington-street. One speciality at the concerts will make you smile in Europe—the artists sing in costume sometimes.

**POLOCK, THE HARPIS.**—It will be gratifying to those persons who took an interest in the case of Pollock, the young harpist, of Newport, Monmouthshire, to learn that he has been admitted as a pupil in the Royal Academy of Music—thanks to the kind intervention and assistance of the Earl of Westmoreland, the Chairman of the Committee of Management; Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Alfred Churchill; Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, of Tredegar; the Rev. Mr. Casaler, &c. The artists who also aided the youth were Madame Fiorentini, John Parry, Brinley Richards (the composer), and Mr. Balsar Chatterton. The last-mentioned harp performer kindly gives his gratuitous instructions to Pollock, so that he is now in the best hands; and it will depend upon himself to realise the expectations of his patrons and friends.

**CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.**—Every work tending to improve the condition of country choirs, must be accepted with satisfaction. Every

help afforded to the choir master to promote solemn psalmody must be gratefully acknowledged. Every assistance extended to improve private devotional singing, must be clearly acceptable to the amateur of sacred music. We, therefore, see with pleasure that under the title of "The Standard Psalmist," edited by W. H. Birch, organist of St. Mary's, Amesham, and published by Hall, Virtue, and Co., London, Psalm tunes to the extent of eight pages of type are in course of weekly publication, at threepence each Number; the work being proposed as a companion to the Rev. W. J. Hall's Selection of Psalms and Tunes, who has given his permission to have the words published with each tune.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT BALMORAL.**—Contracts for the new Royal residence about to be erected at Balmoral are now completed, and the work has been undertaken by tradesmen in the district. The building is not to be so extensive as was at first reported; but it will be a handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and the private property of the Royal family.

**ELECTION MATTERS.**—The petitions against the return of Mr. Wickham and Mr. Milligan, for Bradford, have been withdrawn. The statement that Mr. Eccles, M.P. for Blackburn, has consented to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, is without foundation.—Viscount Elmley is a candidate for the representation of West Worcestershire in the Conservative interest, the vacancy being caused by the elevation of the late member to the Earldom of Beauchamp.

**DEFAUDING THE CUSTOMS.**—A serious charge has been made at Liverpool, against Messrs. Fletcher and Frith, fruit-brokers of that town, and their principal clerk, Mr. Kerfoot, for returning the amounts (in fruit sales) below the prices realised, in three different instances. The defendants were committed for trial at the assizes, but bail of £500 each was accepted.

**THE ASHTON-COURT ESTATES.**—A new claimant for the title and ample estates of the late Sir John and Mrs. Upton Smyth, of Ashton-court, near Bristol, has just come upon the field. He describes himself as "Sir Richard Smyth, Bart., of the Priory, Clifton," and "heir-at-law and lawful son of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., and nephew of John Smyth, commonly called Sir John Smyth, of Ashton-court, and Heath-house, Stapleton." The present claimant is a youth of 16 years of age, the son of Mrs. Upton; and the value of the property is estimated at from £60,000 to £80,000 a-year.

**A NEWLY-INVENTED "RIFLE BULLET" MACHINE.**—Mr. J. Anderson, managing superintending engineer of the Dial-square Royal Arsenal, has invented a novel and ingenious "rifle bullet" machine, capable of turning out 100,000 bullets per day, in a most perfect manner. The Board of Ordnance have adopted that mode for supplying the British service with rifle bullets.

**LORD RECTORSHIP OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.**—The Earl of Carlisle is to be nominated for the high office of Lord Rector of Marischal College and University. The duties of the office are mostly of a nominal character, but, according to the charter, the Lord Rector may have to decide questions of a highly responsible description. There have been several other names mentioned, but it is believed that if the noble Lord consent to go down personally and be installed he will be very cordially elected.

**NEW USE OF MILK.**—In consequence of the advance in the price of olive oil, a manufacturer of woollen cloths, in the neighbourhood of Thurlstone, tried whether milk mixed with oil would not answer the purpose. The experiment fully succeeded, the mixture being far better than olive oil alone. The consequence has been that milk has advanced to 1s. 4d. per gallon in the neighbourhood of the woollen cloth mills.

**DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.**—A young man of respectable appearance, at Laytonstone, has been found guilty of shooting sparrows in a field near the high road, on Sunday, during divine service. The accused was told that he was guilty of a double offence—desecration of the Lord's-day and breaking the law, which rendered it penal to discharge a gun in the direction of a thoroughfare at so close a distance. The accused was fined 40s. and costs, or three months' imprisonment. Not with the best grace or very great alacrity he paid the fine and costs, £2 5s. 6d., shouldered his costly gun, and marched in slow time away.

**THE LATE MURDER AT ROMFORD.**—Saunders, the man committed for murder, is either insane or feigns to be so. One constable and the chaplain deem him really mad; others who watch him say that he simulates madness. One of the warders asked him how his fingers were (they got cut whilst cutting his victim's throat), when he replied, "It was no matter whether they were well or ill, as he was about to be scragged." He eats, drinks, and makes merry, as if he considered his tomorrow not worth a groat.

**PRESERVED MEATS.**—A committee at Deptford is examining the canisters of preserved meat: what is bad is buried in the neighbourhood. Much of it has been found in a good state; and the general opinion is, that most of the bad portion has been obtained from foreign parts by Mr. Goldner, who has been called upon and paid the sum of £3000 for non-fulfilment of contract.

**SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.**—In consequence of the large number of vessels which have been despatched for and lying in the ports of Australia, there is a very great scarcity of seamen. Outbound vessels are detained for a length of time, waiting for men to man them. At the Welsh ports seamen are very scarce, and eagerly sought for. The *Encounter* steam frigate, of 14 guns, Captain O'Callaghan, is lying in the Cumberland basin, Bristol, for the purpose of enrolling seamen for her Majesty's service, and a rendezvous for this object has been opened in the neighbourhood.

**TURN-OUT OF COTTON CLOTH WEAVERS.**—Manchester has been placarded with an appeal to the public from the Havannah weavers of Messrs. J. P. Westhead and Co., who complain that they have been compelled to strike in consequence of a reduction of wages below what are given in Manchester of 15 per cent. The cotton districts have been remarkably free from strikes for some considerable time past, until this arose.

**A MISER.**—One of this unusual class has just died at Newby in Westmoreland. When William James was a young man, he became possessed of a little property; he worked as a labourer, and added to his store; through a long series of years he scraped and saved, denying himself every comfort and almost mere necessities. During his latter years he lived in a cottage alone, in the most wretched style. Several estates had been mortgaged to him; and a box which he kept at the foot of his bed, and upon which his eyes were fixed when dying, is supposed to contain money and securities of the value of from £20,000 to £30,000. His heir is a nephew in London, his sister's son.

**DEATHS BY COLD ON DARTMOOR.**—Corporal Pantom and privates Driver and Carlin, of the 7th Fusiliers, stationed at the Dartmoor prison, Princetown, unfortunately lost their lives in the snow on Dartmoor, on Saturday night. It is surmised, from the positions in which their hats and knapsacks were scattered, that they passed through the first snowdrift on the margin of the moor, and reached the Devil's bridge, a mile and a half further. There they could not proceed, and retraced their steps to the first drift, which by that time had become impassable, and here they unhappily perished. Private Smith, who returned to Devonport, states that he and Pantom were four hours coming from Doursland-barn (five miles), being at times up to their arms in snow, which was in some parts eight feet deep. He endeavoured to dissuade Pantom from returning the same evening. The bodies of Driver and Carlin were found.

**CHANGE OF FORTUNE.**—A striking instance of this has recently occurred to a stoker on board H.M.S. *Valorous*, at Plymouth. The individual who has now fallen so unexpectedly into the lap of Fortune has been a stoker or fireman, the immense property of which he has now become the inheritor having been lying in the Chancery Court for many years. A few days ago this begrimed son of Neptune was visited by a gentleman, who communicated to the object of his visit the astounding intelligence that he was entitled to the Earldom of Stockport, and the immense property attached to the title, of the value of £34,000 per annum. The feelings of the poor fellow, on learning what had taken place in his affairs, may be readily conceived.

## IRELAND.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—A deputation from the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1853, headed by the chairman, Alderman Roe, has waited on his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, for the purpose of submitting the plans, &c., of the building. The Lord-Lieutenant and Countess subsequently visited and inspected the building, with which they expressed themselves very much pleased.

**REPRESENTATION OF TRALEE.**—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that a report is prevalent to the effect that Mr. Maurice O'Connell is about to resign the representation of Tralee, and that Mr. Sadlier is to be the new candidate. Mr. O'Connell has since indignantly denied the report. He says—"The statement is simply a lie. No man dare suggest to me so dishonourable a negotiation."

**CARLOW ELECTION.**—A petition has been presented by the electors against the return of Mr. Alexander, on the ground of bribery, intimidation, and illegal majority.

**MR. PIERCE MAHONEY,** the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, lies dangerously ill, his medical attendants having little or no hope of his recovery.



**BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.**—The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, for the year ending the 31st January, 1853, are issued, and afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of trade and commerce. The value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, during 1852, shows an increase over 1851 of £2,897,947; over 1850 of £5,673,516; over 1849 of £12,518,665; over 1848 of £22,483,223; over 1847 of £20,423,750; and over 1846 of £20,202,488.

**CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.**—On Tuesday a court was held; Sir James Duke, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, in consequence of this being the first court under the new commission. A variety of public business was transacted, but most of it was of a purely official character. The officer of health was re-appointed unanimously.

**SUBURBAN POST-OFFICES.**—Amongst the new Post-office arrangements is one of considerable importance to residents in the suburbs. It has hitherto been the custom to collect the letters posted at the different branch offices in the suburbs after five P.M., early the next morning, to be in readiness for the first mail cars; but Mr. Rowland Hill, it appears, has determined that these suburban letters shall be collected and forwarded to the General Post-office, by special mail-carts, at ten P.M. on the evening of the day of posting. This plan will greatly advance the delivery of letters posted within the limits of the town-post districts after five and up to ten o'clock at night.

**ISLINGTON PARK.**—A deputation from Finsbury on the subject of Islington-park, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Wednesday, in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; the Lord Mayor, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. W. Tyler, Mr. J. T. Downes, Mr. J. Barnett, and Mr. J. Lloyd.

**THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A deputation of the various trades, in connection with the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday, have waited on Lord Palmerston. The noble Lord received the deputation with great courtesy; and, after listening to the arguments advanced by the different speakers, admitted the importance of the question, but replied that he could not give any definite pledge as to the course which the Government might feel bound to take when it came on for discussion before Parliament; but, at the same time, he could and would promise to give it his best consideration. He would also undertake the presentation of their petition to the House of Commons.

**OMNIBUSES IN HYDE-PARK.**—During the last two or three days the state of the roads has been exceedingly bad, in consequence of the fall of snow and subsequent frost. By permission of the Board of Woods and Works, the Kensington and Brompton omnibuses have been permitted to enter the park at the principal gate, and proceed to the Albert and Kensington-gates, passing through the latter into the Kensington-road. To this considerable arrangement the public owe their safety as well as time.

**EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—Considerable surprise has been occasioned at the Inland Department by the accidental discovery of bank-notes and jewellery to a very large amount, supposed to be the proceeds of a series of letter robberies which occurred two years since. The objects of the discovery were found in an extra office only used under a pressure of business. Information was at once forwarded to the secretary's office, and the property was examined, and deposited in a place of security. A list will be issued, to enable the persons by whom the various articles were transmitted to identify and recover them.

**DWYER THE POLICEMAN,** who was almost killed by Cannon the sweep, attended at the Lambeth police-office, and informed the magistrate that he was much better, though still suffering. The Home Secretary has presented him with £20, and the Commissioners of Police have granted a six weeks' leave of absence. The subscriptions received for his use amounted to £102 18s. 1d. Mr. Elliott said he would consider what was best to be done with the money. Dwyer thought of investing it in the Funds.

**FIRES DURING THE WEEK.**—No. 20, Castle-street, Holborn, has been much damaged by a fire, and a poor woman, named Arding, fell a victim to the flames. The premises of Mr. Lambert, College-street Chelsea, have been in jeopardy from fire; the contents of the upper rooms were consumed. A second fire has taken place at the Coach and Horses (Ben Caunt's), in St. Martin's-lane, and much damage done. A fire took place in the extensive premises of Messrs. Forrest and Greenleaf, in Bond-street, which at one time threatened much damage; but was not under without much loss. The premises of Mr. Bird, a dealer in parrots, &c., in Spita-fields, has been injured by fire, and some birds destroyed. Another fire took place at the same time as the last, in Bethnal-green-road, and much injury resulted. At 18, Lant-street, Borough, Mr. Barwick's workshops, &c., have been consumed, and some damage done to the neighbouring houses.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### TATTERSALL'S.

**THURSDAY.**—Beyond an improvement in Orestes and Honeywood, the latter of whom has changed hands, the betting this afternoon led to no alteration worth speaking of; it resulted in the following averages:—

7 to 1 agst Miss Nowbury	13 to 1 agst View Halloo	16 to 1 agst Victress
5 to 2 — Ocar	16 to 1 — Half-and-Half	25 to 1 — Cranle
13 to 1 — Ducan Dhuuras	16 to 1 — Bourton	

**LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.**—5 to 1 agst Doubt.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.**—12 to 1 agst Maria (t)

**METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.**—10 to 1 agst Lampludo 10 to 1 agst Redmond O'Hanlan || 6 to 1 agst Contentment (t) | 5 to 1 agst Contentment (t) |  |

**NEWMARKET HANDICAP.**—5 to 1 agst Contentment (t)

**CHESTER CUP.**—40 to 1 agst Little Jack 1000 to 15 — Prime Minister |

**DEBLY.**—15 to 1 agst Orestes 50 to 1 agst Honeywood (t) || 9 to 1 agst West Australian | 15 to 1 — Singlithorne | 22 to 1 — The Kicker (t) |
| 12 to 1 — Circus | 33 to 1 agst Numbhaumer. |  |

### GRAND NATIONAL CURLING MATCH.

**NORTH v. SOUTH.**—This great gathering (after missing two annual meetings for want of ice), took place on Tuesday, on a new pond, or loch, near Greenlough, in Perthshire. Nearly 200 clubs had notice of the meeting, and the total number of players on the ice was little short of 2000. The place of the gathering is thus described:—When the players and spectators were all assembled the scene was very beautiful—a vast moor sentinelled about by the Ochils and the Grampians, and in the midst of it sixty acres, crowded and black with moving men, looking like a mere dot amid the far-spreading scene of desolation around. These wilds have never before been invaded by so much life and stir—not perhaps even when Mar marched across them in 1715 on his way to Sherifmuir.

Among the players were the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Strathallan, Sir W. Gibson-Craig, Sir John Ogilvy, Sir J. M. Mackenzie; Hon. Colonel Lauderdale Maule, M.P.; Mr. Cowan, M.P.; Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P., &c. The Duchess of Atholl and a party of ladies also graced the spot.

The result of this great match was, that the North obtained 2428 "shots" against 1557 scored by the South.

**ERECTION OF A NEW "TATTERSALL'S" IN SOUTHWARK.**—A very spacious building is now being erected on a large plot of ground, opposite the Elephant and Castle, Newington, on the site of the old Fishmongers' Almshouses. It is to be called "Tattersall's Repository for the Sale of Horses," and transacting the racing business now carried on at Tattersall's at the West-end. The contractors are Messrs. Piper; and the building and offices, when completed, will have a very handsome appearance. On the north and east sides, which front the St. George's-road and the Newington-road, handsome shops will shortly be erected, and a large and commodious hotel.

In the Rolls Court, Sir John Romilly gave judgment against Mr. Hudson in the action between him and the York and North Midland Railway Company. The Master of the Rolls decreed as follows:—"Declare the defendant trustee for the York and North Midland Railway Company of the shares in the East and West Riding Extension, and the Hull and Selby, disposed of by him or by his order, in his character of chairman and director of the said company; declare that the defendant is bound to account for all profits from the sale and disposal of such shares respectively; take an account of all monies produced by, or arising from, the sale of the East and West Riding Extension shares and the Hull and Selby, disposed of by the defendant, or by his order, or for his use; and in taking such account, let the defendant be charged with interest at 4 per cent for the sums so received by him, or for his use, from the time the same were received; and in taking such account the defendant is to have credit for all sums paid by him to and for the use of the company in respect of such shares, and he is to have credit for all just allowances." Sir John had directed the defendant to be charged with interest at 4 per cent; for, if his decision were correct, the defendant stood in the position of a trustee who had derived profit from the property of his cestui que trusts. As the expenses of the suit up to the present time had been principally occasioned by the defendant contesting his liability to account, he must pay the costs up to and including this hearing; but the costs of the rest of the suit must depend on the account. With regard to the lien upon the defendant's estate, prayed by the bill, the bill must be dismissed as to this.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**RICARDO.**—We have stated repeatedly that we reply immediately to all communications that reach us, but we cannot be answerable for delays at the Post-office, or even for those which occur at our own, in the sorting and distributing such a mass of correspondence as is sent to us each week. Your last problem is marked for insertion.

**D. W. H.**—Much too simple for our columns.

**BIRTH CHIESS-CLUBS.**—To the secretary of the "Reading and Berkshire Chess Club," of the "Lyceum Chess Club," of the "Athenaeum Chess Club," of the "Northampton Mechanics' Institute Chess Club," of the "Northampton Chess Club," in connection with the "Religious and Useful Knowledge Society," our thanks are due for the information forwarded.

**B. F. W. R. FORD.**—The Chess-Player's Handbook in English, or "The Handbuch d. Schachspiels" in German.

**E. F. H.**—You admit of two solutions, unfortunately.

**J. F.**—Of Bethnal-green.—No. 1 can be done in two ways; No. 2 also admits of two solutions, both in eight moves; and No. 3, though correct, is ineligible.

**J. E. MRS. OF STUTTGART.**—See the Chess-player's Chronicle for this month, Diagram No. 8.

**STEVENS.**—It shall have due attention.

**BOLDONIA.**—The former version never reached us. The one received now shall be reported on next week.

**READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.**—The annual dinner and assemblage for Chess-play of this flourishing society, is appointed to be held on the 6th and 7th of March, at the New Hall, Reading.

**R. O.**—We are not acquainted with the rules of Draughts; but, in Chess, so long as you retain your hold of a piece, you are not considered to have made your move.

**W. R.**—Glasgow, is thanked for his obliging information regarding the Glasgow Chess-club.

**E. G.**—Much too simple.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—In playing a game by correspondence, both parties are at full liberty to consult any Chess books they choose, but it would not be honourable to seek the assistance of any other players than those originally engaged to take part in the contest. 2. Our object in endeavouring to obtain the names, &c., of the club is to publish a complete list of all the Chess Societies in the kingdom.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—The Chess-games, Problems, &c., &c., of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are almost entirely original, and obtained for the most part from sources exclusively at our disposal. Reprinting old games and diagrams which have long been known to the Chess reading public is a very easy but not a very creditable way of supplying Chess news.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 470.** by D. W. H. of Barnsbury, is correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 471.** by H. E. N. E. T. S. of Norwich, Arnold, Medley, E. P. C. T. F. C. R. G. G. J., Loughor, E. F. H. Jack, of Worcester, J. P. E. H. Boldonia, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 472.** by Ernest, D. C. D. Ricardo, J. M. of Sherburn, Q. G. G. J., Jack of Shrewsbury, C. S. of Cheltenham, T. A. of Norwich, T. E. R. of Woodford, Devon, J. K. of Hull, E. F. H. De Wing of Norwich, Jacob, Damiano, J. F. W., Stevens, Harroviensis, Kappa, Farmwood, N. P., Plaiders, H. P. N., are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF EXHIBIT by H. E. N. D. W. H. S. S. D. P. Q. Merlin, Odessa, Mrs. Doe, A. Z. A. Sallor, S. P. Q. R. T. F. D. Ricardo, Jack of Shrewsbury, E. F. H. Jack, of Worcester, J. P. A. A. of Norwich, C. S. of Cheltenham, Harroviensis, J. K., W. P. T. Mingo, are correct. All others are wrong.**

\* Any Chess-club desirous of playing a match by correspondence may apply to Mr. J. Steele, Hon. Secretary of the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute Chess-club.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 471.**

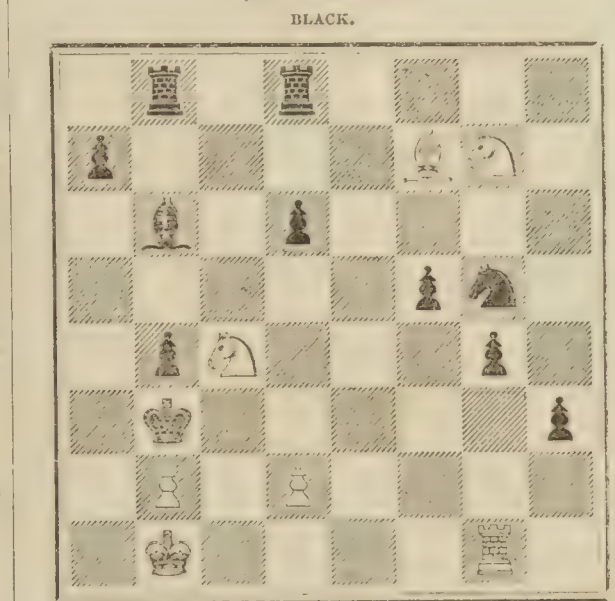
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 3rd (ch) K takes Q	4. B to K Kt sq (ch—mate); or,		
2. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to his 5th	P to K Kt 4th (dis. ch—mate)		
3. P to Q 2nd (ch) K takes either Kt	according to Black's 3rd move.		

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 472.**

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 7th (ch) Q to her 3rd	3. Q to Q 4th (ch) Kt takes Q		
2. Q to K Kt 7th K moves (best)	4. B to K B 5th Anything		
(ch)	5. Kt mates		

**PROBLEM No. 473.**

By A. F. of Florence.



White to play, and mate in six moves.

**CHESS IN IRELAND.**  
Brilliant little game played between the Rev. G. SALVOX (the best player in Ireland) and Sir JOHN BLUNDEN, Bart., of Kilkenny.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Sir John B.)	(The Rev. G. S.)	(Sir John B.)	(The Rev. G. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. B to K R 2nd	P to K Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. B to K R sq	P to K Kt 4th (c)
3. P to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	23. P takes P	P to K Kt 6th
4. Kt to K B 3rd (a)	Q to Q 3rd	24. P takes P	P to K 5th
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	25. K R takes P	B takes R
6. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	26. Q Kt takes P	B to K Kt 5th
7. P takes P	P takes P	27. Q Kt takes B	B takes Q B (ch)
8. B to K Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th	28. K to K 2nd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	29. K to Kt 2nd	B to K Kt 4th (ch)
10. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	30. K to B 2nd	R to K Kt sq
11. B to K R 4th	Kt to K R 4th	31. K to B 2nd	B takes K B (d)
12. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 4th	32. Q to her 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
13. K to R sq	Castles on Q side	33. K Kt to K Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th
14. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 5th	34. Q Kt takes B	Q Kt takes Kt (ch)
15. P to Q R 5th	B to Q B 4th	35. K to his sq	Q to K Kt 4th
16. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd		(ch)
17. Q R to Q 3rd	P to K R 4th	36. K to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th
18. P to K R sq	Kt takes K R P (b)	37. K to Q B 2nd	Kt to K 4th
19. P takes Kt	B takes P	38. Q to K 4th,	
20. K R to K Kt sq	P to K R 5th		

And wins without difficulty.

(a) The first player may now, without much danger, play his P to Q 4th, in which case the game would probably be continued thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
4. P to Q 4th	K P takes P	6. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
5. P takes P	Q takes K P (ch)	7. Q B to Q 2nd, &c.	

(b) A daring sacrifice, but one which enabled Black to make a splendid charge upon the adverse King.

(c) Somewhat too precipitate. Black has here a very fine position for attack, and all he requires is more force at the point of contact. Instead of dashing impetuously forward with the Pawn, we should have preferred consolidating our Pieces on this side. If he could have brought up his Knight and the Queen's Rook to take part in the assault, we scarcely see how it was to be resisted.

(d) Ingenious, but all too late.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 796.—By Mr. J. G. THOMAS, of Halifax.

White: K at Q B 2nd, R at K B 7th and K 6th, B at K Kt 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 6th, Q Kt 3rd and 4th.

Black: K at Q 3th; Ps at K R 4th, Q 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 797.—By BREDE.

White: K at his sq, Q at her B 6th, B at K 4th, Kt at Q 5th, and Q Kt 5th. P at Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K sq, R at Q B sq, B at Q B 2nd, Kt at Q 2nd, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and K B 5th.

White engages to Mate, with his Pawn, in four moves.

No. 798.—By RICARDO.

White: K at his 7th, B at Q 2nd, Kt at Q B 3d, Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3d and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 4th; Ps at K B 7th, K 5th, Q 4th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

**MR. WALKER,** a fish salesman, of Scarborough, has obtained, in the Court of Queen's Bench, a verdict of £60 5s. 6d. against the York and North Midland Railway Company, for negligence in not delivering fish entrusted to their charge for immediate delivery.

## EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The North Wiltshire Protection Society had a meeting, and decided on dissolving the institution.

The Ocean, a Boston smack, laden with wheat, has been totally wrecked on Plymouth Breakwater: the crew were saved.

There are now eight steamers either going out to Australia, or at the Austral ports, or on their way thence via the Cape of Good Hope; and four more steamers will leave England for the gold regions during this month.

A large number of Mormons will leave Liverpool shortly, en route for the Salt Lake, North America. These individuals are chiefly composed of small uneducated farmers, who imagine it is to a "New Jerusalem" they are emigrating.

A labourer of Treworkey, Devon, whilst in the act of stabbing a furze brake, dug out 13 adders, 1 snake, 21 slow-worms, and a four-legged cat, all huddled together.

The Univers announces that 130 tobacco pipes (!), bearing the portraits of Ledru Rollin, have been seized at Toulon.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President Tyler, has replied, in a letter of great length, to the Duchess of Sutherland's letter, "The Women of England to the Women of America on the Slavery Question."

Woodcocks are more numerous this winter than they have been for many years. One sportsman in the neighbourhood of Sawrey, Westmoreland, has killed twelve within a few days.

Amongst the cases of election corruption by intimidation, it is said that Parliament will be speedily applied to against one of the Scotch Procurators Fiscal. The circumstances of coercion by the abuse of official authority are said to be unprecedented across the Tweed.

The new ship *Spinning Jenny*, bound from London to Shanghai, with a very valuable cargo, has been lost on the Royal Charlotte shoal, off Borneo. The captain and crew were saved.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of "Delta" (Dr. Moir), and with that view contributions are sought from the admirers of genius and worth.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on Sunday, at St. Sepulchre's, Skinner-street, in aid of the funds of the Field Lane Ragged-School and Nightly Refuge for the Destitute in West-street, Smithfield. His Grace was listened to with the greatest attention. The collection at the doors amounted to £25 11s.

A blacksmith appeared in a county court, as a witness in a dispute between two of his workmen. The judge asked him why he did not advise them to settle, to save the costs? He replied, "I told the fools to settle; for I said the clerk would take their coats, the lawyers their shirts; and, if they got into your Honour's court, you'd skin 'em."

A girl from Marylebone parish, sent out with twenty-five others to Austral in 1849, thus concludes her letter, which was read to the guardians of the parish:—"I need only add that all the girls who came out with me are married (a laugh), and most of them got children (continued laughter). I have got a little boy (increased laughter). We are all doing well."

The Seminole Indians in Florida have refused to emigrate, and have declared war. As a great deal of money has been spent on this tribe without result, a war of extermination is threatened.

A hen in the possession of Mr. Brennan, Perth, exhibits the appearance of two distinct birds. On one side she appears a duck-wing game hen, with small wattle and green leg; on the other she has the plumage of the dark-spotted China fowl, with long wattle and blue leg.

The following is a Prussian officer's description of Omar Pacha:—"The Sera-kier is about forty, tall, slender, of a pale complexion, a somewhat flat nose, and black moustaches. His body and constitution are like iron, and as if made for war." He speaks German well, though with the Slavonic accent.

On St. Valentine's Day, at the General Post-office, not less than 350,000 letters were sorted, upon many of which not less than 1s. postage was charged. During the day the men were regaled according to annual custom.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were smaller than those of the preceding week by 61,782 lb., being only 447,736 lb. The accounts from China speak of a great diminution in the shipments.

The wife of Mr. E. C. Pratt, of Elgin, lately gave birth to two sons and a daughter.

The barque *Trident*, from Liverpool for Australia, has been seized at Beaumaris, Wales, for having a greater number of passengers on board than the law allows.

Robertson, the gamekeeper to Lord Panmure, has been waging war against the poachers; but was surprised to find two hares on the "sneck" of his door, and the following intimation a tached:—"If you want more you will get them upon the shortest notice."

A son of the notorious Fieschi died a few days since in the lunatic Asylum at Aix, aged twenty-one.

George Goff, a seaman of the *Voyager*, while on a passage from Newcastle to Hull, fell from the mainyard into the sea, and swam to Filey Beach, a distance of two miles; here he was fed, lodged, clad, and money given to him, and a free passage to Hull.

On Saturday, the new steamer *Arabia*, C. H. E. Judkins, commander, sailed from the Mersey, for New York, with the usual mails, for the United States and North America; 51 passengers, and a very large cargo of valuable merchandise on board.

At Neudorf, in Bohemia, match splints are sold at one-third of a kreutzer the bundle of 1000, or at the rate of 2250 for an English fathling!

The Mayor of Liverpool has introduced into his civic dinners the fashion of carving the dishes upon the sideboard, and presenting each guest with a *carte du diner*, instead of placing the meats upon the table.

The picturesque ruins of Charlemagne's old Castle of Heinsberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, fell to the ground last week, after an existence of a thousand years.

"Captain" Johnston—after several offers—has at length been bailed out. A Mr. Shrimpton and a Mr. Jefferys are the bail, for £200 each.

The navy estimates, to be moved for the current year, amount to £6,235,493, being an increase of £399,905 on the last.

The second son of Prince Canino, Lucien Bonaparte, is about to enter the Church. In a few days he will assume the ecclesiastical robe. He is always seen at Rome in company with a Jesuit.

The standing orders have been declared complied with in the case of the Crystal Palace Company's bill.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the Pacha of Egypt has given orders for levelling the Isthmus of Suez.

The largest mercantile ship in the world, the screw-steamer *Himalaya*, 3900 tons, built at Mr. Mare's establishment, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will be ready for launching next month. She is to be propelled by screw machinery of 700-horse power, by Messrs. Penn.

Books are very extensively printed at Berlin on linen prepared for the purpose. It is the invention of an apothecary named Sanger, and is found very admirable in large schools for the poor.

The Hamburg papers announce a new line of packet-ships to ply between that port and Australia, under the auspices of Messrs. Ross, Vidal, and Co.

A pedestrian match for £50, between Frost and Conway, came off on Monday, in which Conway was the winner by four or five yards. The four miles were accomplished in twenty-one minutes.

One of the results of the extraordinary mild winter at Breslau, is not only that cholera carries off victims, but that scarlet fever and measles are so prevalent that nearly 6000 children are suffering from those diseases.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd has given judgment in the case of Mr. Frank Castelli, merchant, of St. Mary Axe, granting the bankrupt an immediate certificate of the second class.





THE COUNTESS DE TEBA (EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH).—PAINTED AT MADRID.

## THE COUNTESS DE TEBA (EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH) AT MADRID.

THE above Portrait of the Empress has been copied, by the kind permission of its illustrious proprietor, from a picture painted at Madrid, in 1850, by M. Odier, the celebrated French historical painter. At the above date, the Countess might be seen on the Prado, riding her favourite Andalusian horse, and was usually accompanied by her family and friends: she wears the national costume of a *maya*, with the *sombrero* and *basquina*; ladies in Spain do not wear any peculiar riding-habit.

## RAILWAY BETWEEN SEAHAM AND SUNDERLAND.

THE want of railway communication between the important ports of Seaham and Sunderland has long been felt to be a serious inconvenience by the inhabitants of both these towns. On Tuesday (last week) the interesting ceremony of "cutting the first turf" of a railway intended to

connect these two ports took place, in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of the adjacent districts.

This Railway has been projected by the Marquis of Londonderry, and is to be executed throughout by his Lordship, at an estimated cost of £50,000. In addition to affording the means of speedy communication between the two towns, the project embraces the connecting and opening an easy way to the sea-board for many important colliery districts, hitherto compelled to send their mineral produce round by circuitous routes. The new line, which is seven miles in extent, will enjoy the remarkable distinction of being commenced and carried through without the obstruction of competing interests—the necessary buying off of opposing landholders, or the expense of an application to the Legislature. It will be made without an act of Parliament; the whole of the land traversed belonging, with unimportant exceptions, to the noble Marquis. The ceremony was witnessed by a very large number of persons, including the leading inhabitants of Seaham and Sunderland, among whom we remarked the Mayor of the latter borough, James Hartley, Esq.; Hon. Thomas Liddell, Mr. W. Ord, Mr. Roland Burdon,

Rev. Hart Dyke; Rev. H. Peters, rector of Sunderland; Sir William Eden, Mr. Nicholas Wood, &c. The scene was highly animated. A platform, occupying the site of the intended Seaham station, was erected in the centre of a field, commanding a fine sea view on one side, and upon the other the ancient church of Seaham, with the family mansion of Lord Londonderry in close proximity. The guests invited to be present assembled in the town of Seaham, at one o'clock; and shortly afterwards moved in procession, headed by two excellent bands belonging to his Lordship's collieries, to the scene of operation, where they were met by the Marquis of Londonderry, accompanied by the Mayor of Sunderland, and two or three other gentlemen, in a carriage and four. The noble Marquis was welcomed by the assembled multitude with loud cheers. His Lordship, together with his friends, having mounted the platform,

Mr. Joseph Wright, of Sunderland, then came forward, and addressed the company, expressing his admiration of the public spirit and liberality of Lord Londonderry, and the advantages which this railway would confer upon the district, and concluded by wishing success to the Londonderry and Seaham and Sunderland Railway, and long life and happiness to its noble and spirited projector. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. White, iron-master, of Seaham, next characterised the benefits to be derived from the proposed railway, and bore testimony to the great public works which Lord Londonderry has already carried out in this locality, as well as to the active benevolence of his Lordship and the Marchioness.

Mr. Christopher Bramwell (of Sunderland) spoke in support of the proposed railway, remarking that it could not fail to give a great impulse to the coal trade of the district.

Mr. George Elliott, C.E., then presented to Lord Londonderry a very handsome silver-mounted spade; when his Lordship addressed the company in a speech, in the course of which he made the following observations:—"When I added the estate to this Wynyard family property, there was a notion a harbour might be made at this end of the estate, and I was introduced to a clever engineer of that day, named Chapman, who projected a small basin. The coal-trade at that time was in a sad state. The rivers of this wealthy district—Sunderland and the Tees especially—were frequently shut up, and there was not then the enterprise and vigour which has lately grown up in the flourishing town near us ('Hear, hear,' and laughter). In fact, our trade was imprisoned; vessels loaded with coals frequently remained weeks and weeks without actually clearing for sea. Coals were sent down to the banks of the Wear, and shipped there into keels, and again from them into ships; and I myself, at that period, was paying to the commissioner of the river Wear £8000 a year for permission to send my articles by this river to market ('Hear, hear'). Great discontent prevailed. Sunderland having a good thing, kept their own. And they were right. So would any of you have done the same ('Hear, hear,' and laughter). Such was the state of things, when it occurred to me that if I could get a harbour my trade would be in my own hands, and I should not have to go to sea for it. I embarked at once in the undertaking, against the opinions of those I valued, and ought to have looked up to, and engaging Chapman, and entering as rapidly as possible into other arrangements, I launched your little harbour. Urged on by the same principle which guided me in the case of Seaham harbour, viz. that I should not have to seek a trade, for that if I made the harbour the trade would come to me, I conceived the project of constructing the railway we are about to commence this day ('Hear, hear'). I knew that the trade of many of the collieries to the southward of us in this great county must pass, sooner or later, our little half-way house of Seaham on their way to Sunderland, and I thought if we could get them to stop on the road we should be safe to obtain a large addition to our present trade. ('Hear, hear'). Communicating these views to my able manager and engineer, the latter set about the matter in real earnest, and has already formed engagements with the South Hetton and Haswell Colliery Companies to carry their coals over the line as soon as completed, either to ships in the first instance at Seaham, or, if not, to send them on to Sunderland. The trade is, therefore, secured before the railway is commenced. There is my project, and that is the simple history of it." In conclusion, his Lordship said, "If I live to see this last project successfully accomplished, I shall cheerfully lay my head upon my pillow and resign life, conscious that, so far as concerns those whose interests Providence has committed to my care, I have to the fullest extent of my means discharged the duty which has devolved upon me" (Loud cheers).

The noble Marquis descended from the platform amidst the hearty cheers of the multitude assembled, and, advancing a few feet, cut a piece of the turf with his spade, and threw it into a handsome mahogany wheelbarrow in the most approved fashion. His Lordship next, amidst, if possible, still greater acclamations, wheeled the barrow across the field to his carriage, on the top of which, together with the spade, it was triumphantly elevated.

The noble Marquis then, together with about eighty gentlemen, returned to Seaham-hall, where a handsome *déjeuner* was served. The extraordinary spirit and energy displayed by Lord Londonderry, throughout the day, notwithstanding his advanced age, were the subject of general congratulation.



THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY COMMENCING THE SEAHAM AND SUNDERLAND RAILWAY.



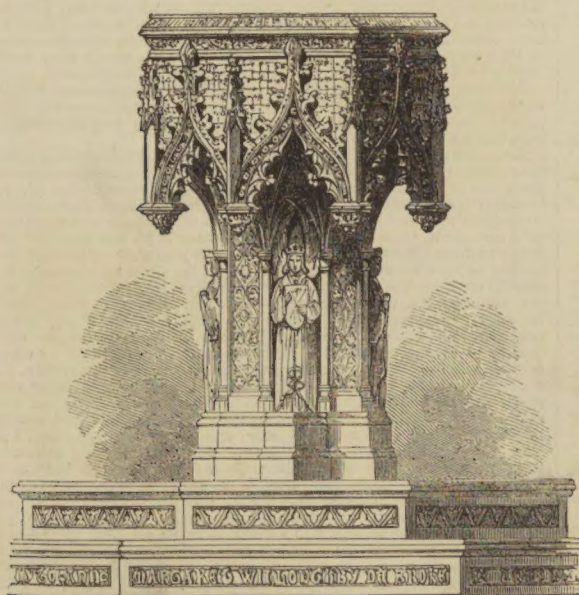


NEW CHURCH AT CHARLECOTE.—VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

## CHARLECOTE NEW CHURCH.

THIS beautiful edifice has been erected from the design of Mr. John Gibson, architect, upon the site of the old church, and at the sole expense of Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote-park, near Stratford-upon-Avon, and celebrated as one of the early haunts of Shakspeare.

The church is situated in the park, near the high road, at the end of an avenue of fine old elm-trees which leads from the family mansion. The style of the church is Gothic, of the fourteenth century. The exterior, as well as the interior, (the latter being richly groined), is entirely of stone, principally from the quarry belonging to the Earl of Warwick, and which is of similar quality to that used in the building of Warwick Castle.



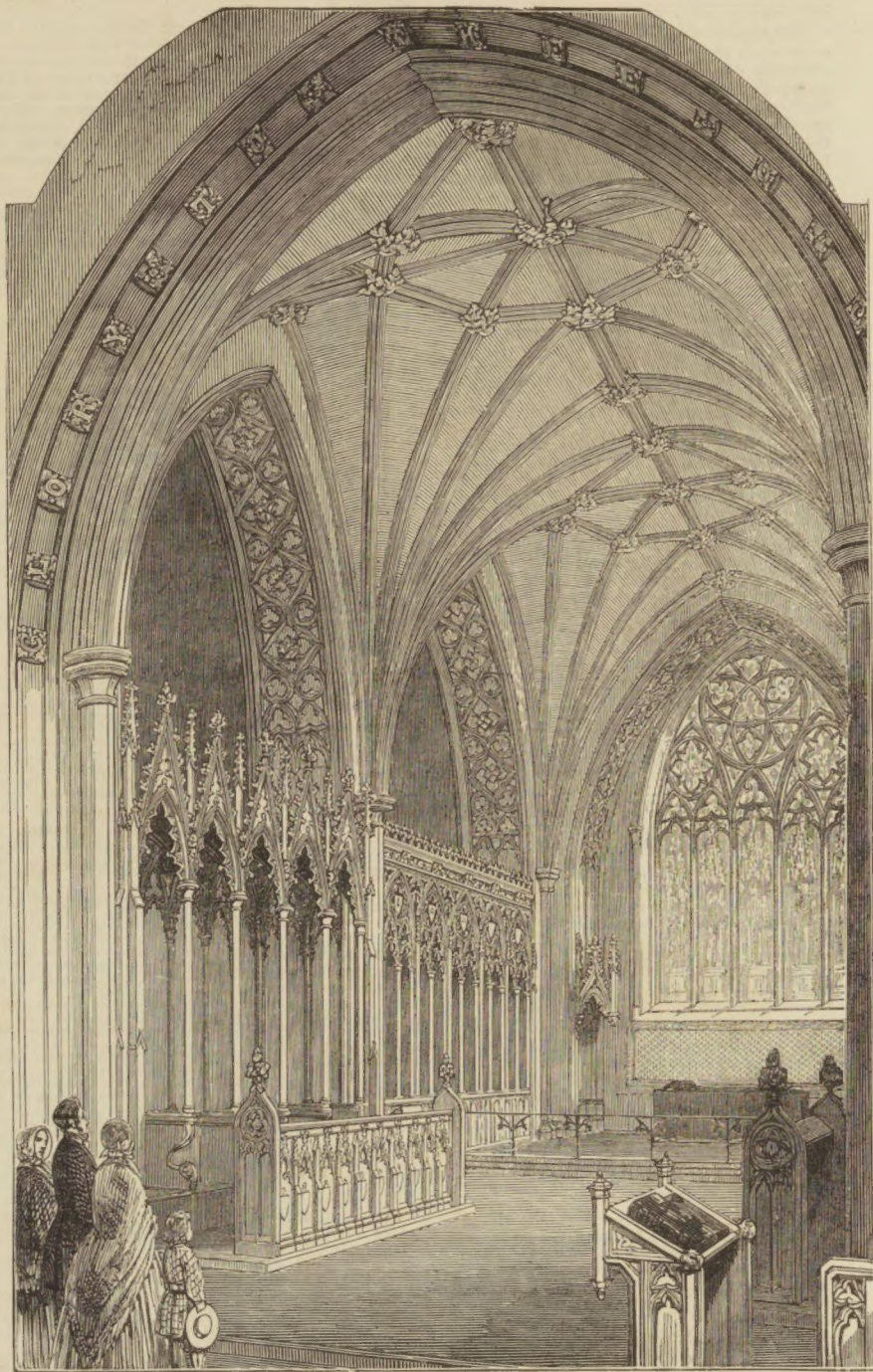
FONT IN THE NEW CHURCH AT CHARLECOTE.

The plan consists of nave and chancel, 120 feet long, with the Lucy Chapel and vault; and on the north side, over the latter (which is partially below the surface), there is a gallery with seats for the school children, and a space for the organ. On the south side rise a tower and spire, the belfry being pierced; and at the angles angels are carved, holding open books. The lower part of the tower is used as a vestry. The east elevation, shown in the View, has a richly-moulded as well as a circular window, the latter lighting the Lucy Chapel; and under the string-course of these windows are carved, in panels, Scriptural texts. The gables are surmounted with richly-sculptured crosses. The north elevation of the Lucy Chapel has three elaborately-carved openings—the centre bearing the arms of Mrs. Lucy, quartered with those of her late husband, with the inscription "Edificavit Anno Domini 1852," and the initials M. E. L. at the angles, which are attached with a cord to a scroll and shield. The north and south sides of the nave are similar, having gabled buttresses, from which are boldly carved gargoyles, the emblems of the Evangelists, and the crests of the Lucy family. The windows, which are of twolights, are double moulded and cusped, and the whole is surmounted by a parapet and carved string course.

The west elevation of the church is treated with much novelty in design, having a deeply sunk paneled arcade serving as seats in lieu of a porch, the centre one forming a richly-carved doorway. Above these are incised appropriate texts; and there is also a very fine and elaborate circular window, fitted with stained glass, representing the heads of the Apostles, with scrolls containing the Creed; the head of Our Saviour being in the centre: the glass in this and the three subject windows in the nave were presented by the children of Mrs. Lucy; the circular window being given by Miss Lucy; that containing the Baptism, Woman of Samaria, Sermon on the Mount, and Christ's Agony, was given by Mrs. Fitz-Hugh; whilst that given by Aymir Lucy is in memory of his father, and executed by Holland. One of the remaining nave windows contains the arms of the Queen and of the see of Worcester, with symbols of Church and State. The other windows have borders, pike and crosslets, the arms of the Lucys. The east window contains stained glass, representing the Ascension, the Four Evangelists, &c., and is the gift of Mr. Lucy, in memory of his late father. The circular window in the Lucy Chapel is a rich armorial design; being, as well as the east window, by Willement, and having the shields of the Lucys (who lie buried there), with dates of their death, and the family crest in the centre.

This chapel is exceedingly interesting from the fact of its containing the beautiful monument, by Bernini, of Sir Thomas Lucy (of Shakspearian fame) and his lady, representing their full-length figures, elaborately carved in statuary marble, and placed under an arcaded canopy of various-coloured marbles. There are, also, two other interesting monuments in the chapel, which latter is separated from the chancel by an elaborately-carved oak screen. Reverting to the chancel, which has a brass railing, there is a successfully stained window, containing large figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with the deliverance from prison and the conversion; these being the gift of the architect. This window, with those not otherwise described in the nave, were executed by O'Connor. There are five lofty oak canopies, groined, and carved stalls on each side of the chancel, of fine character and workmanship.

The reredos under the east window is very exquisite, being elaborately carved in stone tracery, and consisting of passion-flowers surrounded by a lily wreath. The floor is partially marble. The pulpit and reading-desk, to correspond with the stalls and screen, are of oak; and this work is extremely well executed by Davis, of Taunton, from the architect's details. The seats are open, and all of oak. The beautiful font was executed at the cost of the late Lord and the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke; the workmanship, in Caen stone, being confided to J. Tolmie. Round the bowl is a text referring to baptism; four angels holding shields, upon which are carved symbols, are on the sides of the stem, with lilies and tracery between; the names of the donors, and date being carved upon the lower step. The whole of the nave and chancel has what in these days is a very unusual feature, viz. a richly-groined stone and embossed ceiling, springing from clusters of semi-detached shafts. The



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH AT CHARLECOTE.

masonry and roof have been very nicely executed by Messrs. Locke and Nesham.

The design of the church throughout has been well studied, and the details admirably carried out by its accomplished architect, John Gibson; and to Mrs. Lucy is due the highest praise for her munificence in having so beautiful a temple erected for the service of the church. It was consecrated on the 2nd inst. by the Lord Bishop of Worcester: a distinguished assembly being present at the ceremony.

## ANCIENT CHAPEL IN LEADENHALL-STREET.

It has been known many years that a beautiful vestige of early English architecture existed beneath the house at the south-east corner of Leadenhall-street, No. 110, and directly opposite Aldgate-pump. The house is in the occupation of Mr. Brown, watchmaker. The arches and vaults on the basement have been hitherto used as a warehouse for wood and other materials; but the extreme beauty of the details, particularly the sculpture and groining, has just led to an investigation. Descending from Mr. Brown's shop, through a dark passage, the centre of the old Chapel is attained, which is lighted by a grating in the pavement, whither the steps shown in our Engraving, lead. The light streaming down through this stairway, produces a most pictorial effect, while the side aisles of the chapel are gloomy in the extreme, and the groining of the roof can only be seen after remaining in the obscurity for a short time, or by means of a light. On the right of our Engraving is a small doorway, with an iron ring or socket for the reception of a bolt; also a hole for the reception of a bolt placed a little higher. This doorway communicates with a staircase, four steps of which are visible, and evidently formed part of a newell or winding stair.



ANCIENT CHAPEL IN LEADENHALL-STREET.



This ancient chapel has lately been cleared, and has been somewhat erroneously stated to be a discovery of the other day. It has been described as a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, designated by old historians as "Next Aldgate," and built by Norman, prior of St. Katharine's of the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry I. and his Queen, Matilda of Boulogne, about the year 1108. From the ground to the crown of the arches is 10 feet; and, allowing the shafts to be buried 16 feet, gives a height of 26 feet to the interior of the building. The iron hinges of the casements are still attached to the walls, from which circumstance it is conjectured that the structure originally stood on the surface, but that the ground outside has been raised gradually, until the chapel has assumed its present cryptal position.

We scarcely think the style of the architecture justifies our ascribing it to so early a date as the commencement of the twelfth century.

A correspondent of the *Times* of Wednesday considers that—

There is not any evidence to show that it was built by Norman, the first Prior of the House of the Trinity, because that priory itself is said to have been built "near to the chapel of St. Michael," and the parish of St. Michael was one of four granted to that priory for its maintenance in the year 1115. The chapel, then, would seem to have been built before the priory (founded in 1108); but whether the architecture will bear out this assumption of antiquity must remain an open question, until some one shall have exerted himself to remove the sixteen feet of dirt under which it is hidden. In the middle of the twelfth century a fire ravaged that part of the city, and destroyed a stone house, probably a relic of Roman sway in Britain, in the immediate neighbourhood of the chapel; but if the chapel were destroyed, it was soon rebuilt, for it is mentioned, as then existing, in a survey of the soken of the priory, made by some one of its inmates, about the year 1264. From that time until the time of Stow I can find no mention of it. He only speaks of it incidentally, thus:—"The Priory of the Trinity was built, &c., near to the chapel of St. Michael, and containeth, &c." We can scarcely infer from this paragraph that the chapel was then in use, because he gives a particular account of every other religious edifice in the city, and in particular describes the church of St. Katharine, which stood but a few hundred yards from the chapel, and which, though originally on a level with the street, was in his time so much lower that "men went down into it by steps, seven in number." If he did not occupy the house under which is the chapel, he certainly lived in that opposite to it, for he tells us that the bailiff of Rufford was executed at Aldgate Well, on the pavement of his (Stow's) house. As there are two sides to a street, we cannot specify his house exactly from this paragraph; but in any case it is most extraordinary that so zealous, patient, and able an antiquary should be ignorant that a relic so beautiful lay buried within a few yards of his own residence.

### RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday; the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the net revenue for the half-year amounted to £134,268 18s. 3d.; which, with the surplus from the 30th June, 1852, of £1407 1s. 2d., left a balance of £135,693 19s. 5d. applicable to a dividend, from which the directors recommend a dividend of four per cent on £6,746,334, which would leave a balance of £747 5s. 10d. to be carried over to the next half-year. After some discussion the report was adopted, and a dividend of four per cent agreed to.

**THE GREAT WESTERN.**—On Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the Paddington station; Mr. C. Russell, the chairman, presiding. The chief business transacted was the declaration of a dividend for the half year, at the rate of four per cent per annum, and the re-election of the directors, who had retired by rotation. The directors considered that the financial affairs of the company were in a very satisfactory state, inasmuch as they were enabled to pay the ordinary dividend, although there had been a general reduction of fares and a diminution of travelling, as well as increased expense in the repair of the line, in consequence of the wet weather during the last few months.

**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—The accounts of this company show the total earnings for the half-year to have been £448,769 1s. 1d., and the expenditure £246,615 7s. 9d. The net balance in hand (including that from the last half-year), amounts to £160,890 6s. 4d., out of which, after paying interest and guarantees, the directors propose to declare a dividend of 6s. per share, leaving £4274 11s. 8d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

**YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.**—It appears from the accounts of this company, that the gross revenue for the past half-year has been £256,314 16s. 10d., and the working expenses and taxation, £90,045 3s. 8d.; leaving a net profit of £166,269 12s. 2d. After paying rents, interest, &c., the amount remaining available to dividend on ordinary stock is £59,262 9s. 7d.; from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, leaving £4921 12s. 1d. to be carried to the next account.

**MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.**—The report of this company for the past half-year states that, after paying the debenture and other interest, there remains to the credit of the company a balance of £19,606 19s. 3d.; out of which the directors recommend the payment of one half-year's dividend on the £6 preference shares, amounting to £15,525; and leaving £4081 19s. 3d. to be carried to the next account.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The leading feature in the Money Market this week has been the publication of an official notice, to the effect that the interest on the next issue of Exchequer Bills, viz., on and after the 10th proximo, will be at the rate of 1d. per diem, or £110s. 6d. per annum, instead of 1½d. per diem as at present. This proposed reduction has been unexpected, and those parties who have large amounts temporarily invested, are, of course, annoyed at the change, and strongly condemn the course taken by Mr. Gladstone. As might be expected, the premium has suffered a considerable decline, and the March Bills have only marked 25s. to 30s. When we consider the matter in all its bearings, we are led to the conclusion that the step is a judicious one. True it is that a high premium can scarcely be expected; but its amount will, of course, be wholly governed by the available supplies of surplus capital, and the demand for money.

Under the impression that large additional amounts will shortly be invested in Consols, the Market for those securities has been somewhat active, and prices have steadily improved. Jobbers in general have operated largely for the next account. Several parcels of Stock have been taken for the reduction of the Debt, and full average purchases have been effected on account of private buyers. On Monday, the Three per Cent Reduced were marked 100½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99½; the Three and a Quarter per Cent, New, 102½; and Consols for Account, 99½; Bank Stock was 288; India Bonds were done at 60s.; and Exchequer Bills, 55s. to 57s. premium. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday the market for Consols was firm, and prices were slightly on the advance. The dealings were continued on Thursday, and the Three per Cent Consols marked 99½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 99½; the New Three and a Quarter per Cent, 102½; and Consols for Account, 99½ to £. Bank Stock was 277½ to 278. Long Annuities were 64; India Bonds, £1000, 60s.; Ditto, under £1000, 50s.; Exchequer Bills, 48s. to 55s.; Ditto, Advertised, 25s., 35s., 20s., and 30s. premium.

The exchange upon New York having become more favourable, we have had an import of 200,000 dollars from the United States. The Continental exchanges are still seriously against this country; but we may reasonably expect a large import of gold from Australia within the present month. Money for commercial purposes has been in good demand, although the lowest rate of interest out of doors is 2½ per cent per annum. The next return of the Bank of England is expected to show a decline in the stock of bullion of about £300,000.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the import and export trade of the country for the past year are very favourable. The declared value of the shipments of home manufactures, in 1852, was £71,429,548 against £68,531,601 in the preceding year.

On the whole, a fair average business has been doing in the Foreign House. Prices have been fairly supported. The Peruvian Government has cancelled in London 430 bonds of £43,000, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, and 145 Three per Cent Bonds, representing £22,000.

Although no positive arrangement has yet been made in reference to the repayment of the Turkish loan, the scrip has sold at a small premium. Swedish Scrip, however, has ruled at 2 discount. On Thursday, Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent was 97½; Ditto New Five per Cent, 103; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 63; Mexican Three per Cent, 25½; Peruvian Deferred, 62½ to 63; Portuguese Four per Cent, 37; Spanish New Deferred, 23; Spanish Passive, 43; Spanish Committes Certificate, 45; Swedish Loan, 1½ dis.; Venezuea a 1½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 65½; Dutch Four per Cent, 98; Russian Five per Cent, 120; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Sardinian Five per Cent, 94½; and Spanish Three per Cent, 47½.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in but moderate request. Australian Agricultural have been 242; North British Australian Bank, 25; Scottish Australian, 24; South Australian, 60; Australian Bank, 84½; Chartered Bank of India, &c., 3½; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 43; London Bank of India, 1½; London Chartered of Australia, 11½; Union of Australia, 72½; Oriental, 46½; Provincial of Ireland, 48; British American, 50 to 55; Crystal Palace, 5; General Steam Navigation Company, 30; Netherlands Land, 2; North of Europe Steam, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87½ to 88; Royal Mail Steam, 89 to 92; Van Diemen's Land, 16 to 15½.

Railway Shares have been in somewhat improved request, and prices have been well supported. Most of the dividends declared at the various half-yearly meetings are considered satisfactory. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 30½; Caledonian, 65½; Cork and Brandon, 18½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 10½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32½; Great Northern Stock, 79½; ditto A Stock, 45; Great Western, 91½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79½; Leeds Northern, 16½; London and Blackwall, 9½; London and North-Western, 120½; London and South-Western, 32; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30½; Midland, 78½; Newry, Warrenpoint, and Ros-revor, 9½; Norfolk, 57; North British, 36; North Staffordshire, 13½ ex div.; Scottish Central, 102; Scottish Midland, 65; South Devon, 20½; South-Eastern, 80½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 19; Waterford and Limerick, 27½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71½; Ditto, Extensions, 13; York and North Midland, 61½.

**SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Preston and Wye, 47½; Ditto, Half Shares, 22½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Aberdeen, No. 2, 4½; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 1½; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 14½; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 3½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 106 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 11½; Ditto, New, 3½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent Stock, 148 ex div.; North British, 107½; South-Eastern, 26½; Waterford and Limerick, 25½.

**FOREIGN.**—Grand Junction of France, 11; Madras, 6½; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 35½; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 9; Paris and Lyons, 26½; Paris and Strasbourg, 31½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Western of France, 19.

**Mining Shares** have been in fair request. Agua Fria have sold at 2: Australasian, 4½; Australian, 6½; Australian Freehold, 1½; Imperial Brazilian, 4½; Colonial Gold, 4½; Great Nugget Vein, 6½; Mexican and South American, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, 2½; Santiago de Cuba, 6½; United Mexican, 1½ ex div.; West Grenada, 1½; Yuba, 1½.

### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, consigned and by land carriage, have been a very limited scale. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at fully late currencies. There has been more inquiry for foreign wheats, but we have no improvement to notice in their value. Barley, the receipts of which have continued moderate, has ruled firm; and malting parcels have had an upward tendency. The sale for malt has continued steady, at full quotations. In oats, beans, peas, and flour very little business has been transacted. Prices, however, have been supported. The arrivals of the latter have not increased.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 5s.; rye, 28s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malt, 34s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 36s. to 38s.; brown ditto, 4s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware, 38s. to 41s.; Chevalier, 38s. to 39s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 20s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 23s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 22s.; tick beans, new, 32s. to 34s.; ditto, old, 33s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 33s.; mangle, 34s. to 36s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; bolters, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town made flour, 42s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 36s. to 37s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s. to 38s. per 250 lbs. Foreign: American flour, 23s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 38s. to 43s. per sack.

**Seeds.**—The demand for all kinds of seeds is in a very sluggish state, and late currencies are barely supported. The value of casks is well supported.

**Linnseed.** English, sowing, 50s. to 55s.; Baltic, crushing, 40s. to 48s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s. to 5s.; hempseed, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white, ditto, 7s. to 9s.; rape-seed, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed new, 42½ to 44½ per last of ten quarters. Linnseed cakes, 9s. 6d. to 10½ s.; ditto, foreign, 18½ s. to 10½ s. per ton. Rape-cakes, 15½ s. to 15½ s. per ton. Canary, 38s. to 4s. per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household bread, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf. Fine new milk Dorset is selling at 44s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 44s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 7½d. per 8 lbs.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 45s. 2½; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 18s. 5d.; rye, 20s. 11d.; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, 31s. 1d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 8d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 34s. 5d.; peas, 31s. 8d.

**Prices.**—Wheat, 45s. 2½; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 18s. 5d.; rye, 20s. 11d.; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, 31s. 1d.

**Tea.**—The show of samples in the private contract market being large, the demand is in a sluggish state, at last week's currency. Common sound Congou is quoted at 10d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 4,143,811 lb., against 5,006,948 lb. in 1852. The latest accounts from China show a falling off in the total shipments of about 4,000,000 lb.

**Sugar.**—Most kinds of raw sugar have sold off freely, at very full prices. Fine yellow Barbadoes has realized 58s. to 60s.; mild to good, 56s. to 58s.; fine Mauritius, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; good to fine white Java, 38s. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods, though in fair average supply, move off steadily, at from 45s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 15th inst. were 666,046 cwt., against 741,731 ditto last year.

**Coffee.**—There has been an improved inquiry for plantation kinds, and, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Good ordinary native has ruled steady, at from 47s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt.

**Rice.**—The market is very flat, but we have no change to notice in prices.

**Fruit.**—Currants are firm, and quite as dear as last week. In other kinds of fruit very little is doing.

**Provisions.**—A moderate business is doing in Irish butter, at full quotations. Foreign butter has improved 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Fine new milk Dorset is selling at 44s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 44s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 7½d. per 8 lbs.

**Oils.**—A large business is doing in this market, and, in some instances, prices are again higher. Linnseed is worth 35s. per cwt. About 1000 tons of rape have been taken for the United States.

**Spirits.**—All kinds of rum are very slow in sale. Proof Lowlands, 1s. 10½d. to 11s. 11d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.; and Havana, 1s. 10½d. per gallon. In brandy, very little is doing, at barely late rates. Can spirits and Geneva command very little attention.

**Coal.**—Hollywell, 17s. 6d.; Tansfield Moor, 16s.; Wylam, 18s. 3d.; Eden Main, 18s.; Bell, 18s.; Belmont, 18s.; Hildon, 19s.; Haswell, 19s. 3d.; Lambton, 18s. 3d. per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Midland hay, £2 10s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £4; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 15s. per load. Trade steady.

**Hops.**—All sorts of hops are in short supply, and good request, at very full prices.

**Wool.**—The public sales of Colonial wool are progressing steadily, at fully the opening prices, which showed an advance of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Privately, the demand is firm.

**Potatoes.**—Most descriptions are in fair supply, and moderate request, at full quotations. Selected samples are worth 15s. per ton.

**Smoked Fish.**—The Lee trade has ruled active, at an advance of 5d. per 6 lb.; otherwise the trade has ruled steady, at full currencies:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d., to sink the scale.

**Vegetable and Lard.**—The general demand has continued steady, at very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRERT.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. COLE, Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

B. WITT, Wimbolton, Dorsetshire, brewer and wine and spirit-merchant. J. BELPIN, Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, coachbuilder. W. MINCHENER, Chesapeake, warehouseman, factor, and trader. J. GURRI, Chatham, Kent, butcher and meat-saler. J. CHAVIN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, licensed victualler and publican. J. W. MURPHY, 31, New St., Deal, Wharf, Tinsley-street, general merchant. H. JONES, Liverpool, linen-draper. G. KEBBLE, Hurst, Berkshire, farmer, grazier, cattle-dealer, and commission-agent. C. HARE, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 15.

11th Light Dragoons: Cornet H. A. Trevelyan to be Lieut., vice Brinkley 1st Foot: Lieut. S. G. A. Thursty to be Captain, vice Anderson; Ensign W. Bolew to be Lieut., vice Thursty. 6th Ensign W. G. Annesley to be Lieut., vice Robertson. 8th Lieut. J. H. Lottian to be Captain, vice Fenton; Ensign W. Deunt to be Lieut., vice Lottian. 15th: Lieut. C. T. De Montech to be Captain, vice Graves; Ensign R. R. Moore to be Lieut., vice De Montech. 19th: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. Unett to be Major, vice Calley; Lieut. F. C. Ashworth to be Captain, vice Unett; Ensign G. F. Beadon to be Lieut., vice Ashworth. 24th: Lieutenant D. J. Dickinson to be Lieutenant, vice J. B. Priestley; Ensign W. R. Goodall to be Lieutenant, vice Dickinson; Ensign G. B. Harrison to be Ensign, vice Goodall. 57th: Lieutenant W. F. Jones to be Captain, vice Moore; Ensign A. M. Earle to be Lieutenant, vice Jones. 63d: Ensign W. J. A. Stamer has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. 67th: Major T. E. Knox to be Major, vice Murray. 1st West India Regiment: Ensign E. Patterson to be Lieut., vice Jones; Ensign G. T. Miller to be Lieut., vice Patterson; 2nd: Captain H. W. Whitfield to be Major, vice Elliot; Lieutenant J. O. Boveil to be Captain, vice Whitfield. 3rd: Major S. H. Murray to be Major, vice Knox.

BANKRUPTS.

R. S. MEESON, J. MEESON, and E. MEESON, of Stratford, coal-merchants. G. STOREY, of Whitehouse, Cambridgeshire, draper. H. GROVER, of Ealing, grocer. J. E. SPENCE, of Ludbrook-square, Nottingham, boarding-house-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MUGGALL, of Glasgow, spirit-dealer. J. HUTCHINSON, of Glasgow, manufacturer. G. MACKAY, of Scotch, Sutherlandshire, merchant. F. IROSA, of Glasgow, and P. BOWMAN, of Shawlands, near Glasgow, pianoforte manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at 6, Andley-square, the Lady Rodney, of a daughter, still-born. On the 13th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 14th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 15th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 16th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 17th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 18th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 19th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 20th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 21st inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 22nd inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 23rd inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 24th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 25th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 26th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 27th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 28th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 29th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 30th inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter. On the 31st inst., at the wife of the Rev. Dr. Carver, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hyacinth-green, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at St. Martin's Church, the Hon. Fanny Gage, youngest daughter of Viscount Gage, to Mr. William Tomline, late Captain in the 10th Hussars, and grandson of the late learned Bishop of Winchester. On the 2nd inst., at the Abbey Church, Selby, by the Rev. Mr. Howard McGachen, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Harper, incumbent, the Rev. J. Drummond McGachen, Chaplain to the Bishop of Edinburgh, to Sophia, eldest daughter of William Tomline, Esq., of the Hall, Selby. On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's, Brentford, Captain H. Wilson, of Haverford Manor, to Catherine Jane, only child of Captain John Cook, of the Royal Westminster and Middlesex Light Infantry, and great granddaughter of Henry, 11th Baron Trynham. On the 27th of December, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John Vans Agnew, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Captain in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of East Hook, Pembrokeshire, to Anna Jane, only daughter of the late John Davis Esq., of Llaniock, in the same county.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, Neasdon-house, Willesden, Joseph Nicol, Esq., late senior moneyer of the Royal Mint, aged 64. On the 16th inst., at Layfield-road, aged 86, Gen. Sir Charles Imhoff. On the 17th inst., at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Capt. Edward John Johnson, R.N., F.R.S., &c., in his 56th year. On the 18th inst., aged 65, Arabella, wife of Dr. Adams, D.C.L. On the 19th inst., at his residence, Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, Capt. in James Gordon, R.N., in his 54th year. On the 20th inst., at the Pier-head, Wapping, George, youngest son of Mr. Ellis, of the London Docks, aged 10 years.

### DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

WE have to record one of the most disastrous wrecks of a steamer that has occurred for some time. The following painful narrative is condensed from the *Freeman's Journal*—

The *Queen Victoria* started from Liverpool for Dublin at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, having a general cargo, and about 120 human beings on board. Of these about twelve were cabin and the rest steerage passengers. The *Queen Victoria* was a first-class vessel, and was commanded by Captain Church, an officer of great experience, and upwards of twenty years in the service. The first and second mates and all the officers are also said to have been men of experience.

From the moment the vessel left Liverpool up to half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning all went well; the wind was N.E., the weather favourable, and she was making a rapid and easy passage; but about that hour some heavy falls of snow took place, which retarded her progress a little. About two o'clock the first mate and some of the passengers perceived the Kish Light. An anxious look-out was kept for the Bailey Light, and we understand that for a few minutes, they did see it, but the snow, coming down in a heavy cloud, completely shut out the view. Under these circumstances, the obvious course was to have slackened speed; and whether this was effected, we are at present without any satisfactory information—some asserting that the vessel continued at full speed, and others that her "way" had been reduced. It is, unfortunately, too clear that the land was hugged too closely, and the first intimation of impending danger was a hurried and agitated cry from the first mate to stop the vessel. On the look-out at the starboard bow, he was horrified to perceive, at a distance of not more than twenty yards, the dark cliffs of Howth, a little to the north of the Bailey Light. He immediately gave the order to stop, but it was too late, and the next instant the doomed vessel went headlong upon the rock with a fearful crash. The captain was instantly upon deck, and gave orders to reverse the engines; this was done, and the vessel backed into deep water, when, finding that she was rapidly sinking, the captain attempted to run her ashore. In the meantime a scene of the most melancholy and heart-rending description ensued.

The cabin passengers were in bed; and, being awakened by the shock, rushed, half-dressed, upon the deck, and, to their horror, found the ship fast going down. The steerage passengers, affrighted and dismayed, were running in wild confusion about the deck; husbands were looking for their wives, wives were clinging to their husbands; and mothers, clasping their helpless children to their breasts, were uttering impassioned prayers to Heaven for succour and for mercy. The dark waves dashing round the vessel—the snow falling in thick masses, "making darkness visible"—the supplications for help, the frenzied shrieks of despair, and the fearful confusion that prevailed—all combined to constitute a scene of the most agonising and appalling character, enough to unnerve the stoutest heart, and which will ever remain engraven upon the memories of those who were fortunate enough to survive it. The captain and other officers preserved their presence of mind, and endeavoured to keep order; but such was the alarm and excitement, and so short the period between the collision and the destruction of the vessel, that their efforts proved quite unavailing. The confusion increased every moment, and a general rush was made towards the ship's boats.

The starboard-quarter boat was immediately filled, but proper care was not taken to secure the ropes, and the great weight caused the boat to slip from her davits into the sea, when she instantly swamped, and all in her perished. The larboard-quarter boat was then lowered, fortunately with more success. It contained seventeen persons, including Mr. Duffy, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Charles Ralph, of whose humane and courageous conduct we cannot speak too highly. On reaching the water, it was found the boat was leaking fast, and must have gone down in a short time were it not for the presence of mind of a young lad, who finding the plug-hole open, immediately thrust his fingers into it. At this time the boat was almost under the sides of the sinking ship, the bulwarks of which were crowded with the passengers, whom the captain was endeavouring to pacify. Some of them leaped into the sea, and were instantly drowned. Mr. Walsh saw his wife clinging to some work, and called upon her to leap down, but Mr. Ralph cried out, "For God's sake don't jump down, or you will surely be drowned; hold on, and we will return for you in a few minutes." They had no belief then that the vessel was so near her destruction; but in a few minutes she went down bodily, bow foremost, and the unfortunate lady, and nearly all who remained on board were lost.

Up to the very latest moment the captain was seen endeavouring to calm the agitation of the passengers, and to direct their exertions for the preservation of their lives; and it is supposed that when the vessel took her final plunge he went down with her, together with her first and second mates. In the meantime, the boat was shoved off; the water was baled out with a hat, and Mr. Ralph and a young man-of-war's man, named Kegg, being the only persons that could row, seized the oars, and succeeded in landing fourteen persons on the rocks, about half a mile below the wreck. Undeterred by the danger, and intent only on saving life, Ralph, Kegg, and the young lad, who still continued to stop the plug-hole with his finger, rowed back to the spot, when they found the *Queen Victoria* had gone down, her masts alone being visible above water. About a dozen persons were clinging to those with all the tenacity of despair. Ralph and his companions took five of the foremost, and were proceeding to relieve those of the *Roscommon* who were clinging to the lost ship, who was one of them, cried out, "Don't mind us, my dear fellow, the boats of the *Roscommon* will pick us up." On turning, Ralph perceived the *Roscommon* steamer, the boats of which had picked up several persons, and were proceeding to render further assistance. It appears that this ship was proceeding from Dublin to Holyhead with a general cargo, when Captain Brown observed four red lights in the direction of the Lighthouse. This being rather unusual, he conferred with his mate, and resolved to make for the lights. They soon arrived at the wreck, and at once perceived what had happened. The boats of the *Roscommon* were instantly lowered, and proceeded to the wreck, where they took off the men who were clinging to the mainmast, and rescued others then struggling in the water. A child was picked up, its body yet warm, but all efforts to restore animation failed. Mr. Ralph, and those whom he had landed on the rocks, were also picked up by the boats, and every attention shown to the sufferers. All had suffered intensely from the wet, cold, and fatigue, and many were utterly prostrated. About forty-five persons were rescued in this manner, and were landed at Kingstown on Tuesday morning. They were



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, MACBETH. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, ST. CUPID; or, Dorothy's Fortune; and the SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. THE PANTOMIME every evening.

**THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.**—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, will be performed A PHENOMENON IN A SMOOK FROCK. After which, a new and original Fairy Extravaganza, entitled THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD. To conclude with LITTLE TODDLER. Sole agent for Private Boxes, Mr. W. ALLCOCK, of 15, New Bond-street.

**FRENCH PLAYS.**—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. This Evening, SATURDAY, in Two Acts, UN MONSIEUR QUI SUIT LES FEMMES, and the New Vaudeville, EDGAR ET SA BONNE; in both of which M. Ravel will perform. Monday Evening, three Favourite Pieces, in which M. Ravel will perform. Wednesday Evening, M. RAVEL'S NEWLY INVENTED Apparatus, on which occasion he will perform in L'ETOILE NEAL, with other Entertainments.—Boxes, 6s.; 1st, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, will be repeated Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Deakin, Miss Huddart; Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. H. Phillips. The orchestra will consist of nearly 750 performers. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

**MR. W. STERNDAL BENNETT'S** Second of his Ninth Annual Series of PERFORMANCES OF CLASSICAL PIANO-FORTE MUSIC will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT. The Programme will include Mozart's Quintet for Piano-forte and Wind Instruments, and W. S. Bennett's Sonata Duo for Piano-forte and Violoncello. Performers, Harp, Mollie, Signor Plauti, Messrs. Williams, Nicholson, Baumann, and Mr. W. S. Bennett. Vocalist, Miss Dolley. Commence at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. W. S. BENNETT, 15, Russell-place, Fitzroy-sq.

**MR. LUCAS'S FIRST MUSICAL EVENING**, at his residence, No. 54, BERNERS-STREET, FEBRUARY 23rd, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Programme: Quartet—No. 11, Beethoven; No. 5, Mendelssohn; No. 36, Haydn; Spohr's Quintet, Op. 54; and Beethoven's Variations, Op. 35. Performers, Messrs. Sainsbury, Hill, Lucas, and Herr Paus. Subscriptions to the Series, 21s.; Single Tickets, 7s.; to be obtained at Messrs. ADLSON and Co., Regent-street; and of Mr. Lucas, 54, Berners-street.

**HARMONIC UNION, EXETER-HALL.**—Conductor, Mr. BENEDICT.—Next MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, will be performed Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists: Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss E. Rowland, Miss Dolley, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lawler, and H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of 500 Performers. Organist, Mr. Sainsbury. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s. 6d. Season Subscriptions, One, Two, and Three Guineas, at the principal Music-sellers; and at the Office, 5, Exeter-hall. New Subscribers entitled to three transferable tickets for this performance.

**LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.**—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, FEB. 21, at the Lecture Hall, BARKING; Tuesday, Feb. 22, at Ealing; on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at Berkhamstead; on Thursday, Feb. 24, at Rugby; on Friday, Feb. 25, at Leek; on Monday, Feb. 28, at Huddersfield; on Tuesday, March 1, at Doncaster; on Wednesday, March 2, at Bradford; 3 and 4, at Halifax; 7 and 8, at Leeds; 9, at Grantham. Begin at Eight.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO** for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr. John Parry will give the Entertainment on the 21st and 22nd February at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Feb. 23rd, and March 3rd, at Edinburgh; March 7th, at Glasgow; 9th, at Carlisle; 10th, at Preston; 11th, at Manchester; 14th and 15th, at Liverpool; 17th, at Warrington; and 18th, at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC** every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

**GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.**—WALTER CASTLE and the DUKE'S CHAMBER. Diorama, illustrating the Life of Wellington, the Lying in State, Funeral Procession, &c.—Afternoons, 3 o'clock; Evenings, 8 o'clock.—Admission: 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

**THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.**—This new MOVING PANORAMA, from Sketches on the spot by J. S. Prout, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, is EXHIBITED, at 309, REGENT-STREET, next the Polytechnic. The Lecture is given by Mr. Prout. Open at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved, 2s.; Gallery, 6d.

**NOTICE.—BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND** will, in compliance with the wishes of numerous visitors, continue OPEN a short time longer. Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d.—St. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

**REGENT GALLERY, 69, QUADRANT.**—THE GRAND HISTORICAL DIORAMA, illustrative of the Life and Exploits of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall, of Her Majesty's Theatre, will positively be OPENED to the public on MONDAY next, the 21st instant.—Performances: Afternoon, 3 o'clock; Evening, 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—AN OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." LECTURES: by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the endless Amusements of Chemistry; by Dr. Bachoffner, on the Mechanical Properties of a J. of Steam; by Mr. Crook, on Ericsson's Marine Engine. Dissolving Views, &c. Admission, 1s.—Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

**ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.**—MR. THOMAS ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons that his SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY Evening next, the 22nd inst., when his celebrated Quadrille Band will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d., including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; and at the Rooms.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.** are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimens of CHIROPTEROMYX in Europe. Admission, 1s.; Mondays, 6d.

**FRAUDULENT COLLECTORS.**—The Directors of the SAULIORS' HOME, Well-street, London Docks, beg to inform the friends of Sailors in London and the country that a very extensive system of fraud is carried on by persons soliciting Subscriptions for Societies said to be established for the benefit of the Mercurial Society, been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, for representing himself as an Agent of the Sailors' Home, and obtaining money from several individuals in London under that pretence. GEO. PIERCE, Secretary.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—33, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.—At the Public Drawing at the Office THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 12th, amongst all the completed Shareholders, not previously entitled by Drawing or by Seniority, the following Rights of Choice on the Society's Estates were drawn:—  
703, 213, 172, 137, 131, 901, 904, 1505, 1552, 1871, 297, 2093, 771, 1050, 2283, 1498, 31, 1897, 1974, 1195, 1400, 272, 93, 1015, 1016, 1017, 583, 1008, 1917, 1935, 1516, 1348, 133, 2422, 2423, 2424, 1886, 1556, 1078, 200, 589, 630, 1857, 1222, 2079, 2319, 2445, 1961, 581, 571.  
Share No. 1357 was also drawn, but the holder thereof being in arrears, lost the benefit of the Drawing. The fourth Public Drawing for Rights of Choice on the Society's Estates will be in MARCH.  
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEIN, Secretary.

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V



## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## MR. THOMAS PHINN, M.P. FOR BATH.

THE selection of Mr. Phinn to represent a constituency so important as that of Bath was one of the incidents of the last general election that



MR. THOMAS PHINN, M.P. FOR BATH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

tended to counterbalance the many extraordinary caprices to which the electors were in many parts led by party feelings. Mr. Phinn had no notoriety to recommend him, nor were his professional pretensions more than would have justified him in presenting himself to some small borough constituency, and taking the chances of an ordinary hand-to-hand contest. It is very rarely that the influences prevail which led the electors of Bath to return Mr. Phinn by a respectable majority over his Conservative competitor. The most striking instance of the kind we remember was when the present Judge Talfourd was returned for the borough of Reading, partly on the score of his literary and professional reputation, but mainly because he was the son of a respected inhabitant of the borough. Mr. Phinn, too, is the son of a citizen of Bath, and he also had become known to the electors from having professionally practised in the Western Circuit. Hence the readiness with which his claims were recognised by the Liberals of Bath, who, as their long confidence in Mr. Roebuck attests, were no mean judges of Parliamentary qualifications.

The previous career of Mr. Phinn does not afford any very interesting materials for a biographical notice, although his activity has not been confined to his profession. He is the son of the late Thomas Phinn, Esq., who for many years had a large practice as a surgeon in Bath. Mr. Phinn's mother was Miss Caroline Bignell, daughter of Richard

Bignell, Esq., of Banbury. Mr. Phinn, senior, was well known in his day in connection with politics in Bath. In the old Tory times, when to question the absolute fitness of all existing things was to invite odium as well as opposition, Mr. Phinn was a zealous Reformer; and when Bath was a close corporation, returning two members, he was one of the fifteen members of the corporation who contrived to secure one Liberal representative in the person of the late General Palmer.

Mr. Thomas Phinn, the subject of this notice, was born at Bath, in the year 1814, so that he is now in his 39th year. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, with a view to a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge; but although he was captain of the school for four months—an unusual time to elapse without a vacancy—he was unlucky enough to be superannuated, and so to lose his chance. While captain of Eton school, it fell to his lot to present Dr. Keate with the plate subscribed for by those under his tuition on his leaving the office of head master, a circumstance in itself sufficient to establish a link of sympathy between the new member for Bath and the old Etonians in the House of Commons. From Eton, Mr. Phinn went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship and first class honours in classics. This was in 1837. In November, 1840, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and he has since practised on the Western Circuit. In July, 1848, he was made Recorder of Portsmouth; and, in 1851, was transferred to Devonport as Recorder. On resigning the Recordership of Portsmouth, he received the unanimous thanks of the Town-council of the borough for his services.

When the St. Albans bribery case commanded the attention of Parliament, and called for inquiry, the Government of the day looked about for fit persons to conduct it. Mr. Phinn's position rendered him eligible for the purpose, and, conjointly with Mr. Slade and Mr. Forsyth, he was nominated a commissioner to investigate the allegations of bribery against the electors of that borough.

Mr. Phinn was now about to appear in a more important character. Lord Duncan, who had represented the city of Bath, declined the contest threatened by the Tory party, and the electors looked about for a fit successor. The memory of Mr. Phinn's father as a staunch and undiluting advocate of Reform principles, at a time when to uphold them was neither so easy nor so profitable as now, had been cherished by his fellow-citizens; and the important position occupied by his son as Recorder of a large town, as well as his long practice on the Western Circuit, pointed him out as an eligible representative. He was accordingly applied to. After much consideration, he agreed to contest the representation with Mr. Whateley; although, in order to do so, he had to give up a lucrative and largely-increasing parliamentary business. On the other hand, he is the counsel assisting the Attorney-General in all matters connected with the Stamps and Taxes department of the Inland Revenue. In his political principles he is a Liberal of the most decided kind. He is prepared not only to advocate the development of Free-trade principles in their full integrity and to their utmost extent, but he also is prepared to vote for household suffrage, the ballot, and for an inquiry into Maynooth, conjointly with a similar inquiry into all other ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland. Mr. Phinn made some spirited speeches at Bath during the election. He is unmarried.

## MR. KENNETH MACAULAY, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH.)

AMONG the practising barristers to whom the last general election opened the doors of the House of Commons, Mr. Kenneth Macaulay is one of the most eminent and one of those most entitled to a seat in Parliament. He has wisely deferred soliciting or accepting that honour until he had arrived at a position in his profession entitling him to official promotion rather as a matter of personal right than of party favour. His rapid rise, without adventitious aid, to prominence and leadership as an advocate, augurs well for his future Parliamentary career. It is scarcely more than thirteen years since he was first called to the bar, yet he is now leader of his circuit, one that boasts of many of the most rising men of the day.

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of the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, the brilliant orator, the philosophic statesman, and the not less sound than fascinating historian. Mr. Macaulay has on his side what may be termed youth in a man first entering Parliament, after having fought his way to eminence in his profession. He is in his thirty-eighth year. He was



MR. KENNETH MACAULAY, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

born in his father's parish of Rothley in the year 1815, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in the year 1839, he graduated as a Master of Arts. In the same year he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He chose the Midland Circuit, where his legal knowledge and forensic ability opened the way for him to the leadership. In February, 1845, he received his patent as Queen's Counsel, and is also a bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Macaulay contested successfully as a Conservative the borough of Cambridge at the last election. He was returned at the head of the poll by a majority of nineteen over his colleague, Mr. Astell, who polled 803 votes. The unsuccessful candidates, Mr. Shafto Adair and Mr. Mowatt polled respectively 737 and 673 votes. Mr. Macaulay is a supporter of the Derby policy, according to the Disraeli dispensation. He avows himself opposed to the re-imposition of protective duties on exempted imports, but is favourable to such a revision of public burdens as will meet the claims of the agricultural interest to fiscal justice. It is to be presumed, also, that he will follow Mr. Disraeli in any proposals he may make for the further extension of Free-trade, according to the programme rejected last December. Mr. Macaulay is prepared to resist any attempt to lower the franchise, but will vote for an inquiry into the Maynooth institution. He married, in 1843, Harriet, the only daughter of William Woolcombe, Esq., M.D.



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